

KOREA TODAY

NO. 85

1963

**YANKEES, DON'T BE FOOLHARDY!
REUNIFICATION WITH-
OUT FOREIGN
INTERFERENCE**

Truth About the Korean War



Building of a trawler at the Chungjin Shipyard

KOREA TODAY

No. 6 (85)

1963

MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING
HOUSE

Pyongyang

IN THIS ISSUE:

Yankees, Don't Be Foolhardy! . . .	4
Reunification Without Foreign Interference	7
Truth About the Korean War	10
Chemical Industry Advances in Korea	13
Vinyl Chloride	17
Public Health System in Korea . .	20
New Results in Restoring Lost Eyesight	22
U.S. "Aid" and Food Crisis	25
Along the Banks of the Garim River	31
The Most Precious	35
Yankees Were Given a Good Licking	38
A Visit to Shinchun Museum . . .	42
Cuban and Other Latin American People Will Certainly Be Victorious	44
U.S. Barbarity in South Viet Nam Condemned	45
Ri Soo Gwang, A Prominent Thinker and Patriot	46
The Day We Look Forward To . .	48
At Karuizawa	49
Ceylon As I Saw	51
Socialism Is Blooming in North Korea	53
Chronicle of Friendship	54



A design for textile print: "We Have No Envy in the World" jointly worked out by students of the Sungyo Light Industry School, Pyongyang

Inside Back Cover: A doll "Dancer"

YANKEES, DON'T BE FOOLHARDY!

Thirteen years have elapsed since the U.S. imperialists ignited the war of aggression against the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists had since their occupation of South Korea in 1945 hampered in every way peaceful reunification of Korea, and at last on June 25, 1950 they launched a war of aggression as an answer to the Korean people's striving for reunification of the country and the consistent, sincere efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic to realize the reunification.

The Fatherland Liberation War was a just war of the Korean people against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and for the freedom and independence of the country.

Launching the war in Korea, the American imperialists calculated that they would easily occupy within a few days the whole of Korea and expand the flames of war to the Asian continent.

To realise such heinous scheme the U.S. imperialists threw into the war their ground, sea and air forces and armies of their 15 satellite countries. In the war they resorted to the most cruel methods, unprecedented in the history of war—indiscriminate bombing, mass slaughter, chemical and bacteriological warfare. The war showed fully the bestial character of imperialism before the whole world.

However, despite the most brutal methods of warfare and atrocities, the enemy could not bring the Korean people to their knees.

The Korean people and the soldiers and officers of the Korean People's Army who were firmly united under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Marshal Kim Il Sung, displayed peerless mass heroism and patriotism in the fierce struggle against the enemy.

Already in the early stage of the war our People's Army had completely destroyed the U.S. 24th Division—the so-called invincible division—and crushed the bulk of the puppet army.

The whole course of the war, as the enemy put it, was a continuation of the heaviest "bombings and bombardments" and a stubborn "raids in waves." But the patriotic Korean people and the People's Army fought daringly to thwart each aggressive scheme of the enemy.

MacArthur's "Christmas Offensive" of 1950, and the summer and autumn offensives of Ridgway and Van Fleet in 1951 fizzled out, and Eisenhower's "new offensive" of 1952 ended in a fiasco too.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the peace-loving people of the world supported our people materially and morally.

Especially brotherly Chinese people supported the struggle of the Korean people with their own blood: in the most trying period of our country, they dispatched their People's Volunteers composed of their best sons and daughters.

Invincible are the people who fight resolutely for their freedom and liberation, enjoying the support of the world people.

During the whole period of the war, the Korean people and men and officers of the People's Army killed, wounded, or captured more than 1,093,000 enemy, of which more than 397,000 were Americans. The Korean people won victory over the U.S. armed invaders, thus firmly defending their fatherland and their revolutionary gains.

The myth about U.S. "invincibility" and its "technical superiority" was exploded in face of the brave struggle of the Korean People's Army and the fraternal Chinese People's Volunteers.

The U.S. imperialists suffered in Korea the most crushing military and moral defeat in their history of war. They were stopped at the very place where they had started the war and had to sign the Armistice Agreement.

The victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War clearly shows that the time is gone forever when the imperialists could subjugate and plunder the peoples of small countries at will. The historical victory of the Korean people also proves that, given the ardent revolutionary will and heroic fighting spirit, the people are mightier than any new-type weapons when they rise up in the struggle for freedom and independence, and that, when the people fight determinedly, firmly united, they are strong enough to win a final victory over the aggressors, no matter how strong they may be.

The historic victory of the Korean people was an enormous inspiration to the liberation struggle of the oppressed and enslaved nations and made a tremendous contribution to the preservation and consolidation of peace in the Far East and the world.

It has been ten years since the cease-fire.

The American imperialists miscalculated again. They thought the Korean people would never rise again on the ruins of war.

However, things were quite contrary to their expectations. With the same fighting spirit with which they defeated and won a final victory over U.S. imperialism in the war, the Korean people not only healed their war wounds within ten years, but also have built the firm foundation of a self-supporting national economy with heavy in-

dustry as the core in North Korea—once a backward agricultural country. Today, the Korean people are pushing forward the "Chullima" movement for the yet brighter morrow and the acceleration of socialist construction.

Backwardness and poverty—the products of the rule by the foreign aggressive forces—were liquidated long ago in North Korea which is marching forward along the road of independent development in the political, economic and cultural domains.

The people in the North no longer know exploitation and oppression. They live harmoniously, helping and pulling along with each other. In North Korea, everyone is entitled to free medical treatment and education.

Our people have no worries about food, clothing and housing. Firm material foundations have been laid to systematically improve the living of the people.

All these achievements registered in the North have become a political and economic guarantee for the attainment of the country's peaceful reunification without foreign interference.

As all know, the Korean Armistice Agreement envisages the cessation of hostilities in Korea, the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Korea, and the early realisation of peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The Chinese People's Volunteers who entered the Korean war to aid the Korean people in the righteous struggle, had long ago withdrawn from North Korea.

However, the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops still remain in South Korea, hindering in every way the realization of the country's peaceful reunification, a unanimous desire of the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists, in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement, reinforced the U.S. forces in South Korea and the puppet army, illegally shipped into South Korea even atomic and rocket weapons. Indeed the whole of South Korea is covered with a network of military establishments and bases.

The Yankee imperialists, having seized all the vital parts in the political, economic and cultural fields, have brought nothing but plight to the South Korean people, the worst in the history of the nation. Exploitation and plunder, slaughter and atrocities are so rampant.

The South Korean people have had their bitter experiences during the past eighteen years under U.S. occupation. Therefore, fired with the burning indignation at the Yankee aggressors who have brought them nothing but hardships, the South Korean people are today waging ever more stubbornly the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle for national independence and the country's reunification.

In their attempt to bolster up their crumbling colonial rule in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are intensifying the barbarous repression of the people and are aggravating tension and running amuck in hatching sinister scheme for another war.

U.S. imperialism is continuously raising war din in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and is frantically conducting large-scale war games in South Korea and all over Asia.

The U.S. imperialists, far from drawing a lesson from the ignominious defeat they suffered in the Korean war, are still trying to use South Korea as a bridgehead for their aggression on Asia.

U.S. imperialism is afraid of the awakening national consciousness of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and shudders with fright at the national-liberation movement which is sweeping all continents. Particularly, with their colonial rule being shaken to its very foundations in South Korea, Asia and the Far East in recent years, U.S. imperialism is sinking deeper into the morass.

Kennedy makes no secret of the fact that at present the important question, in some sense the most important, to the U.S. government is the Asian issue, and Washington has singled out Asia for the main target of aggression.

Recently McNamara, U.S. Secretary of Defence, stressed before a Congressional hearing that South Korea and Taiwan hold the key to making the strategic plans of America stand or fall. He put a special emphasis on strengthening the armed forces of Japan, on the necessity of reinforcing the puppet South Viet-nam forces against the people's guerrillas and on increasing the military aid to the countries adjoining the Soviet Union and China.

All this clearly indicates that the U.S. imperialists are bent on war provocations in Asia and other areas.

Everything indicates that U.S. occupation of South Korea not only aims at turning Korea into their colony, but also making Korea a stepping stone for invading China and the Soviet Union, and for suppressing the national-liberation movement of the peoples of Asia.

Indeed, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are not only the sworn enemy of the Korean people, but also the common foe of the peoples of Asia and the whole world.

The Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference stated in its resolution on Korea: "...Noting that the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops is the source of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people and the main obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea without any outside interference and that it is an act menacing peace and security in the Far East and Asia, the conference resolutely denounces it."

The struggle of the Korean people for frustrating the aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists and making the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops withdraw from South Korea is a sacred struggle for unifying the country peacefully relying on their own strength. At the same time it is part of the just struggle of the progressive people of the world for peace in the Far East and the world.

The Korean people will carry on to the end the anti-American, national salvation struggle for freedom, independence and the reunification of the country without foreign interference and thereby make a contribution to world peace.

If the U.S. imperialists underestimate the unshakable determination of the Korean people and their struggle, if they miscalculate the united forces of the socialist camp, of Asian, African and Latin American people who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism, and of the peace-loving people of the world and if they keep pursuing a war policy, they will only meet another shameful fiasco, worse than the shameful defeat they suffered in the Korean war.

REUNIFICATION WITHOUT FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

HAN JAI SUNG

South Korea's political unrest and economic dislocation are only worsening.

Industry has been at a complete standstill, and more acute food crisis has been sweeping towns and villages for several months. Millions of the unemployed and the foodless peasants are on the verge of starvation.

The inflation is getting out of hand, prices keep rising, foreign exchange has been exhausted. All in all the South Korean economy is today confronted with a total collapse, and its revitalization is beyond imagination.

In the meantime the people more and more refuse to be reconciled to the life of unbearable hardships and non-rights. And their enmity against U.S. imperialism and the military fascist junta is mounting with each passing day.

The revolutionary advance of the South Korean people threw the political circles of South Korea into utter confusion. Moreover, U.S. colonial rule in South Korea has been shaken to its very foundation. Greatly embarrassed are the U.S. imperialists.

Berger, Washington's ambassador in Seoul, has now cast off his mask of a wire-puller behind the scene and he is out in the open, trying to save the situation. Personally he visits around the military fascist heads and puppet parasite politicians, then he delivers sermons to them to figure out a way. The U.S. State Department, on its part, is issuing one statement after another, revealing its uneasiness.

The ruling circles of the United States and the South Korean puppets alarmed at the impending total collapse of colonial rule are jittery. They utter a lot of words about "military rule," "civil administration," "transitional coalition," etc. With such ballyhoo they hope to create an impression that a change in the puppet government would correct the present crisis in South Korea.

They are attempting to pacify the ever mounting resistance of the people.

However, as the experiences of the past 18 years prove, it is clear that no matter what regime may be installed, the South Korean people can expect nothing from it.

The South Korean people who have been under the U.S. occupation since their liberation on August 15, 1945 have experienced "military rule," "civilian administration" and "transitional government". To be sure, so far the signboard of the "government" has changed several times. But in the last analysis it has been proved that all was nothing but an extension or a variant of the U.S. military government. The South Korean people are well aware of this.

The inviolable rights of the people to national independence and self-determination is trampled down in South Korea, and the land of South Korea is turned into a U.S. colony and military base.

Washington and its propaganda machines have more often than not described South Korea as a "sovereign state." However, in reality the "government of the Republic of Korea" is nothing but a sign embellishing U.S. colonial rule. Washington is the real ruler of South Korea. Those which control all fields of politics, economy and military affairs of South Korea are not the South Korean regime but the U.S. embassy, "U.S. Operation Mission in Korea", the "U.S. Army Headquarters" which uses the signboard of "U.N. Forces," and other U.S. colonial apparatus in South Korea.

The present economic dislocation in South Korea and the people's hardships are the outcome of the many years of colonial plunder by the U.S. imperialists through these U.S. colonial ruling machines.

As is generally known, the U.S. imperialists landed in South Korea after the Second World

War under an international agreement to receive the surrender of the Japanese army. Nevertheless, using every bloody method in the following three years of their military government, they laid the foundation for their colonial rule. Then the puppet Syngman Rhee government was set up under the signboard of the United Nations. Extravagant words were given to the puppet government. They even praised it alleging that it was "a showcase of democracy." But what Syngman Rhee's government, a civilian regime and what was said to be "independent," brought the South Korean people was nothing but the "worst life in 4,000 years" and the highest prices in "800 years."

After the puppet Syngman Rhee government was overthrown by the heroic struggle of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists hurriedly set up a "transitional government" with Huh Jung. It was followed by Chang Myun's regime. The U.S. imperialists did not hesitate to praise the latter as an "inspiring example of representative government."

So, what did this "inspiring" Chang Myun regime do? To be sure, it never wanted in such plausible phrases: "economy first," "construction of a welfare state." But abject poverty, non-rights, degeneration were what the people got from this regime. It is also an open secret that the present military regime is an offspring of Washington, installed on its head with the Pak Jung Hi-Kim Jong Pil gang, the pet agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

When the military regime was put up with such fascist dictators and human butchers, Washington was "inspired" again because it was a measure for "democracy" and an "efficient" government! On the part of Pak Jung Hi he was set to outdo others so far as phrase-mongering is concerned. A "five-year plan," "establishment of an independent economy" and "agriculture first," and so on and so forth. They wanted to make the South Korean people entertain an illusion that there would be some improvement in their life.

The real conditions of South Korea, however, speak eloquently what are the results of this ballyhoo.

As long as South Korea is occupied by the U.S. imperialists, nothing will change. Washington may praise the South Korean puppet gang to heaven. Who fail to know them as hirelings in the service of the U.S. colonial, predatory policy?

All the so-called "government" in South Korea can do is to hand over the sacred rights of

the people and all the wealth of the country to the White House and the Pentagon at the latter's biddings.

The South Korean "regimes" concluded a series of treaties and agreements with the United States. The "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty" "grants" the U.S. the right to protracted stationing of its troops at any place in South Korea; the "ROK-U.S. Agreement on the Transfer of Finance and Property" and the "ROK-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Navigation" stipulate that ownership of all property in South Korea, corporeal or incorporeal, that the "United States is interested in," shall be "transferred to the U.S. government at its request" and that South Korea shall compensate for the loss of property of the Americans in South Korea.

The U.S. army is fully exercising the prerogative of command of the South Korean army, and the U.S. military "advisers" are attached to the South Korean army—from the "Ministry of Defence" down to corps, divisions, regiments, battalions, and training camps. They are the ones that command and control the puppet army. In a word, the puppet South Korean army is placed under the direct control of the U.S. army headquarters in South Korea. It is not fortuitous that the U.S. military magazine "Military Review" wrote that the puppet South Korean army is an "extension and supplement of the U.S. armed forces."

The U.S. imperialists control the wealth of South Korea by force and seize the main branches of the South Korean economy through their aggressive "aid." In all its economic and financial activities the puppet regime has to have the consent of the U.S. imperialists.

Nearly half of the budgetary revenue of the puppet regime is made up of "foreign fund" through the U.S. "aid." The South Korean "government," as is explicitly stipulated in the "ROK-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement," has to obtain authorization from the U.S. imperialists in advance for even a temporary adjustment in appropriations, to say nothing of the working out and disbursement of its budget.

The economic and financial activities of the South Korean "government" are designed to serve the U.S. aggressive designs. To this end, the people are plundered, military expenses increased, and military establishments reinforced.

The U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a market for their commodities and a place for their capital investment. South Korea is a source of raw materials for the U.S. imperialists.

Through their "aid" they have completely subordinated the South Korean industry to their own, and destroyed and ruined the South Korean economy. With the dumping of U.S. surplus agricultural produce and ruthless pillage, the U.S. imperialists also devastated the South Korean agriculture.

Such is the actual situation in South Korea. Therefore, as long as the U.S. aggressive troops remain in South Korea and the U.S. colonial ruling machine is maintained, no matter how many times the name of the puppet government may change, things will remain the same.

The South Korean people from their experiences know this better than anyone else.

Commenting on the present situation in South Korea, the South Korean newspaper "Hankook Ilbo" wrote in its editorial of March 27 as follows:

"As we inquire deep into the causes that have brought about the present internal and external situations, we can not help asking ourselves: Is it not from the very policy towards South Korea pursued by the United States which claims to be the well-meaning helper?

"Who have sown the seeds of dictatorship and corruption in this land? It may safely be said that it was the force nursed and solidified with the support of the U.S. political, economic and military policy. We still remember the fact that it was the U.S. government and the puppet military authorities in those days that once supported and abetted, out of necessity, the frantic provocations and exclusivism of the dictator. It is true we have received 4 billion dollars of aid from the U.S. But it must be recalled that the aid was all for consumption in terms of food and clothes, far from our demand for making our nation richer and for improving the economic structure of the country. The aid did not ease the unemployment question. Nor did it balance the budget so tipped with heavy burdens of military expenditure. Nor did it relieve ordinary citizens and petty farmers who are the final bearers of the consequences of inflation from pil-

lage. In the end, to suppress complaint and discontent of the people there was no other course than tyranny.

"When we think of the prices our people had to pay, namely the financial burden and the abandonment of the economic development plan, for the defence forces which were brought up under the good name of the world's strategy of the free world (i.e. maintaining a large ground force), they were far beyond our need for national defence and our national resources. However, we fulfilled our obligations.

"But the question remains: What did we get out of it? Too little, if any, even to mention.

"It can never be stressed too much that only independent spirit, independent judgement and independent action will be the great inalienable principle that will enable an independent state to develop independently."

Only the U.S. imperialist colonial enslavement policy is answerable to the present plight of the South Korean people.

South Korea must get rid of the catastrophe and become independent. To do this, the U.S. imperialists, who occupy South Korea and violate the national sovereignty in South Korea—the root cause of all misfortunes and hardships of the South Korean people—should be driven out above all. There can be no independence while the foreign aggressive troops remain there.

The withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea will afford a prerequisite to the establishment of an independent democratic government in South Korea and to the realisation of the peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference.

The South Korean people have risen up in the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle. They know where their misfortunes came from. And they will not be deceived any more by U.S. imperialism.

With their united force, the South Korean people and the entire Korean people will put an end to the U.S. occupation of South Korea and achieve the country's reunification without fail.

Truth About the Korean War

KIM CHANG JOO

Thirteen years have elapsed since the U.S. imperialists unleashed an aggressive war in Korea, and ten years since the ceasefire.

The Korean people who came off victorious in the war have completely healed the severe war damage in the northern part of the country and made expeditious progress in socialist construction.

However, the U.S. aggressive troops still occupy South Korea and they are busy preparing for another war. They keep aggravating tension in Korea.

The history of the past 18 years of the U.S. occupation of South Korea is a record of crimes: they strangled the people's freedom and democracy, committed aggression and pillage and jeopardized peace in Korea, and obstructed Korea's reunification.

Everyone knows that the U.S. imperialists unleashed the war in June 1950. But, in reality, the U.S. imperialists started the war long before that. This can be proved by the fact that while making preparations for their "march north", they instigated the South Korean puppet army constantly to intrude into North Korea across the 38th Parallel.

In 1949 alone, no less than 1,836 times they staged hit-and-run attacks along the 38th Parallel. Then on June 25, 1950, the U.S. imperialists launched an all-out armed aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This was an aggressive war of imperialist nature. Ever since their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists had pursued the policy of divide-and-rule in Korea and reduced South Korea to a colony and a military base. Furthermore, they planned to occupy the whole of Korea to pave the way for invading the Asian Continent. To this end, they made the Syngman Rhee army start the armed attack first and then they brought in their own ground, sea and air forces.

The war was the direct answer of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique to the repeated sincere proposals made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peace-

ful reunification of the country.

How U.S. imperialism feared Korea's peaceful reunification and what base tricks Washington resorted to in an attempt to thwart the aspiration of the Korean people came to light through various facts.

In February 1950 the U.S. Congress passed an act on "aid" to South Korea, with a clause stipulating that the U.S. "aid" would be suspended if a coalition cabinet was set up in South Korea with "the participation of more than one Communist Party member or a member of the ruling political party of the North Korean government."

In his book **Hidden History of the Korean War** published in New York in 1952, I.F. Stone stated that the U.S. Congress, using the aid with strings attached, hindered the peaceful solution of this crisis (the political crisis then created in South Korea... Ed.) in accordance with the hope of the majority of the people on both sides of the 38th Parallel for the peaceful reunification of the country. Numerous facts have long since revealed that preparations for an aggressive war against Korea were made for a long time by the U.S. imperialists.

In a secret letter addressed to Dr. Robert T. Oliver, his American political adviser, Syngman Rhee wrote on September 30, 1949, as follows:

"I feel strongly that now is the most psychological moment when we should take an aggressive measure... Our line of defence must be strengthened along the Tumen and Yalu Rivers. We will be in a 100% better position. The natural boundary line along the river and the Paikdoo Mountains can be made almost impenetrable with a sufficient number of planes and two or three fast-running naval vessels standing at the mouths of the two rivers with fighting planes defending all the coast lines including Cheju Island... I am sure we can settle this question within a reasonable short time if we are only allowed to do it." (Data obtained from the archives of Syngman Rhee on liberation of Seoul by the Korean People's Army)

The United States did everything in its power to reinforce the South Korean army before it started the Korean war.

On May 9, 1950, shortly before the actual launching of the war in Korea, Johnson, former chief of the "E.C.A." office in Korea, stated before the U.S. House Appropriations Committee that "100,000 men and officers of the South Korean army armed with U.S. weapons and trained by Americans have wound up preparations and are ready to start war at any moment."

According to the testimony of Moon Hak Bong, former advisor of the C.I.C. and the political advisor to Syngman Rhee, in February 1950, Syngman Rhee visited the U.S. Far East Command in Japan and returned with specific instructions from MacArthur on launching an armed aggression on North Korea before July of the year.

Then in mid-June 1950, John Foster Dulles, the then special advisor to the U.S. Department of State, Johnson, U.S. Secretary of Defence, and Bradley, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, came to Tokyo for a series of secret talks with MacArthur on the final details of the war they were ready to start.

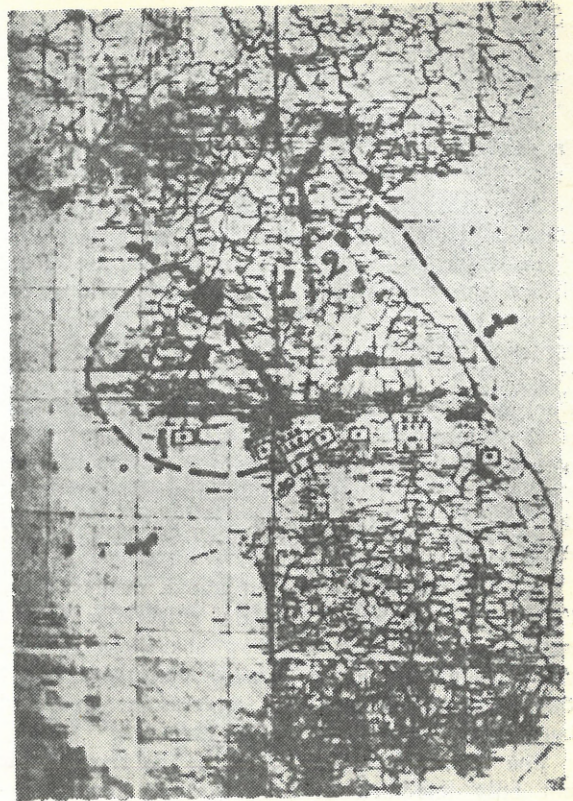
From Tokyo Dulles flew into South Korea. Numerous data furnish ample proof of his part in giving the signal for the war.

A UP dispatch from Seoul on June 19, 1950 reported that on June 18, 1950, Dulles made a tour of the areas along the 38th Parallel and, after the inspection, said that "the communists will eventually lose their domination over North Korea."

The following is part of the testimony made by Kim Hyo Suk, the former Home Minister of the Syngman Rhee puppet government:

Finally Dulles instructed Syngman Rhee and Shin Sung Mo, the then Minister of Defence, as follows: "Start the attack against the North accompanied by a counter-propaganda that the North has invaded the South first... If you can but hold out for two weeks, everything will go on smoothly, for during this period the United States... will compel the United Nations to take action in whose name land, naval and air forces (armed forces of the U.S.—Ed.) would be mobilized."

And in his letter addressed to Syngman Rhee upon leaving South Korea on June 20, Dulles said: "I attach great importance to the decisive role which your country can play in the great drama that is unfolding." (From a document found in the archives of the Syngman Rhee regime.)



A map of the plan of military operations for invasion of North Korea worked out in 1949 by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique

On his return to Japan from South Korea, Dulles had a talk with MacArthur on June 22, 1950, and declared that the United States would take a "positive action to preserve peace in the Far East." (*New York Times*, June 22, 1950.)

As to what Dulles meant by the "positive action" I. F. Stone wrote in his **Hidden History of the Korean War** as follows:

This happened on June 22. And the only "positive action" that followed was the outbreak of war in Korea on June 25 and the decision of the American government on June 27 on the large-scale intervention against communism in the Pacific area.

The falsity of the so-called U.N. "resolutions" of June 27 on the direct armed intervention against Korea by the United States and its subservient countries can be seen in the following fact alone.

After they launched an all-round invasion of North Korea, the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique, according to their plan, cried them-

selves hoarse: North Korea was the first to make a surprise attack! Of course, they could not furnish even one single proof or an evidence.

On this point, what took place before the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee on June 5, 1951, is most revealing. The Committee was holding a hearing on the State Department budget. John Hickerson, the then Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs, was testifying before the Committee. In answering a question raised by Senator Ferguson, John Hickerson confessed that the State Department had already "decided to take this question (of the Korean war) to the United Nations before the outbreak of the Korean war..." and that they had formulated a skeleton of resolutions. (P. 1,086, Public Hearings on the Budget of Departments of State, Justice and Commerce and Courts, U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee, 1952.)

All these facts mentioned above clearly show that U.S. imperialism was the ringleader of the aggression on Korea and how shameless and vicious means it applies. The vicious character of the U.S. imperialists, the aggressors, was laid bare fully during the Korean war.

The U.S. imperialists hurled in the Korean war not only one-third of their ground force, one-fifth of their air force, and their main naval force but the puppet Syngman Rhee army and armies of its 15 satellite countries, that is, altogether more than two million men. In the Korean war they spent 73 million tons of war materials, eleven times more than that they had used during the Pacific War, and over 20 billion dollars.

The U.S. imperialists who launched the Korean war committed the most criminal atrocities without precedent in the annals of war: indiscriminate bombing, massacre, burying alive, use of bacteriological and chemical weapons, and scorched-earth tactics. Soon after the U.S. imperialists started the war, the Korean People's Army began to punish the aggressors, and the U.S. invaders hurriedly fled southward.

During their flight the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique massacred most savagely innumerable patriots and innocent people everywhere in South Korea, in cities and villages: 8,644 people in Taejon, 2,000 in Chungjoo, and 4,000 in Junjoo to list a few places.

On September 15, 1951, a U.P. dispatch put the number of South Korean inhabitants murdered by the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs at one million as of that date.

"Kill everyone! Don't let your hands tremble

even when those who appear before you are children or old people. You will be serving your country as the American citizens by killing as many Koreans as possible." This is what the U.S. army headquarters under the sign of the United Nations ordered the U.S. soldiers.

During a little more than one month, when they temporarily occupied North Korea in the winter of 1950, the U.S. aggressive troops slaughtered hundreds of thousands of people.

Neither the atrocities of the Crusades that invaded the Arab East on several occasions between the 11th and 13th centuries and killed and plundered the inhabitants at random, nor Hitlerites' human butchering at the concentration camps of Oswiecim and Majdanek during the Second World War can be compared with the atrocities committed by the U.S. aggressive troops in Korea during the Korean war.

It is not without reason for the French paper "Ce Soir" to write that the "greatest crime in the 20th century was committed in Korea by the very U.S. imperialists."

No ordinary human mind can conceive all these barbarities committed by the American aggressors in Korea. In short, the Korean war was a war between men and beasts.

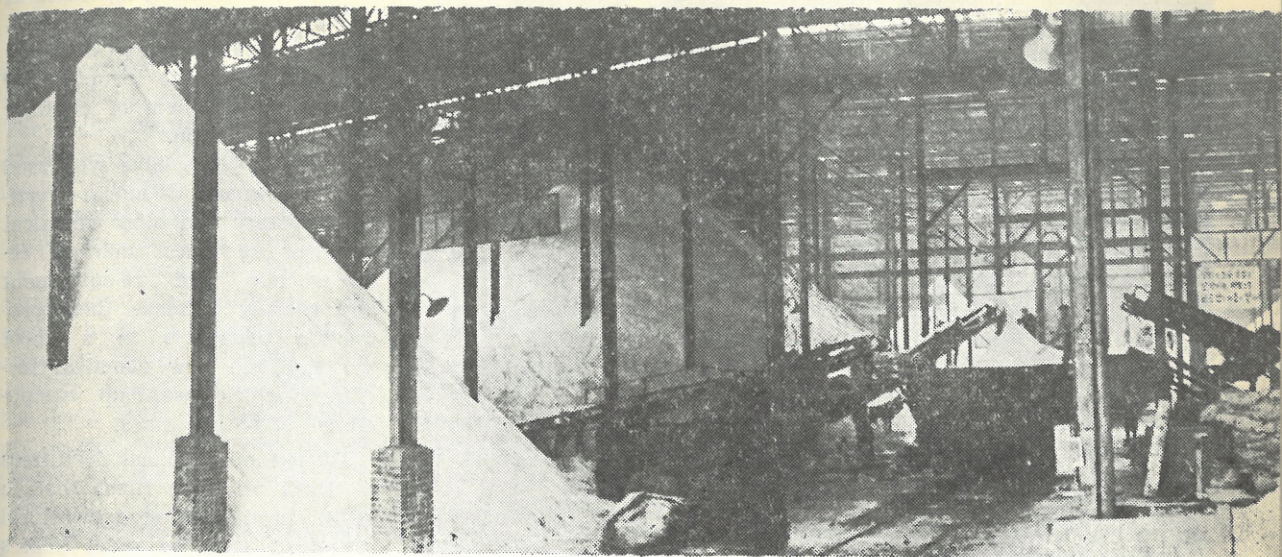
In the Korean war the U.S. imperialists exposed before the whole world their true colours as the heinous enemy of mankind. No matter how barbarous atrocities they might commit, they could not bring to their knees the Korean people who rose up in defence of their fatherland.

In the Korean war the United States had more than 1,093,800 men killed, wounded or captured, among them over 397,000 U.S. soldiers, and had over 12,000 airplanes, 560 naval vessels, over 3,000 tanks, a huge amount of other combat materials and equipment destroyed or damaged.

The Korean people's just Fatherland Liberation War for the freedom and independence of the country shattered to pieces the myth about the "omnipotence" and "technical superiority" of the United States that boasted of being the "world's strongest."

After three years of severe battles the U.S. imperialists had to stop at the very spot where they had started the war and sign the Armistice Agreement.

The experience of the Korean war clearly showed that the time had gone for ever when the imperialists could subjugate, plunder and lord it over the people at will and that if the people rise up, weapons in their hands, they can fully beat back any aggressors.



Ammonium sulphate shop of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Advances in Korea

WUN DONG GOO

Korea has a rapidly progressing chemical industry, both organic and inorganic. The chemical industry has made great contributions to the development of the national economy and the improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people.

It was not, however, without difficulty for our country to build a powerful, modern chemical industry.

The chemical industry which Korea took over from the Japanese imperialists following the country's liberation was of a colonial type, deformed and technically backward.

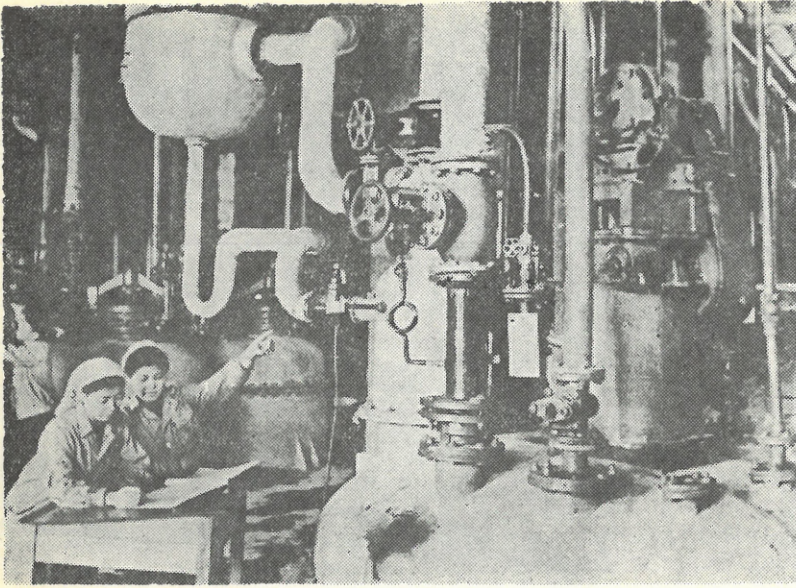
Japanese imperialism during its occupation of Korea built a few chemical industry factories to turn out munitions, fertilizers and carbide, with the use of the abundant mineral and electric power resources and cheap labour power in Korea. The munitions were for their invasion of the Asian continent, and fertilizers and carbide were for robbing of its grain and raw materials.

Those chemical industry factories did the Japanese imperialists demolish when they, defeated in World War II, fled from Korea in August 1945. They burned even the technical data

of the chemical industry.

Following the country's liberation, the Workers' Party of Korea adopted a correct policy which enabled the Korean people to reconstruct in a short space of time those chemical factories in the Heungnam, Aoji and Yungan districts and successfully carry out technical re-equipment of these factories, and build new factories Korea did not have in the pre-liberation days—pharmaceutical plants and factories producing organic compounds.

As a result, colonial oneness of Korea's chemical industry was removed to a great extent



At the Yungan Chemical Factory

and a material and technical base was created for the further progress of the chemical industry.

But these factories reconstructed and built by the Korean people were reduced to ashes in the war (1950-53) unleashed by the U.S. imperialists.

The Korean people, having emerged victorious from the three-year long war, set about the rehabilitation of the war-ravaged national economy in difficult conditions.

The Party adopted the line of priority growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture with a view to healing the severe war wounds, putting an end to the deformity in industry—the legacy of the Japanese colonial rule—and building an independent national economy.

Implementation of this line has produced brilliant results. Korea's heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core made speedy progress in a short period following the war. As for the chemical industry, it has also made rapid develop-

ment, with the support of the powerful machine-building industry and thanks to the ever developing science and technology.

During the Three-Year Plan and the Five-Year Plan periods, the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the task of preferentially developing those branches of the chemical industry which are es-

sential for increasing agricultural production, supplying in abundance a great variety of daily necessities to the people and solving the problem of clothing for the population.

Post-war years have witnessed the Heungnam Chemical Fertilizer Factory and other chemical fertilizer factories undergo reconstruction and re-equipment and sharply increase their production capacities in a short period. Then new chemical fertilizer factories went up, equipped on up-to-date lines.

Output of chemical fertilizers in 1962 was five times that in 1946. Production of agricultural chemicals such as weed killers and insecticides which tend to lighten the peasants' labour and enable them to gather bigger harvest rose steeply. In 1960, their output more than doubled compared with 1958.

The Bongoong Chemical Factory and other factories producing carbide were completely reconstructed and newly built and in 1962 they produced over four times as much carbide as in 1946.



Carbide shop of the Bongoong Chemical Factory

Research into oxygen heating, which will make it possible to make carbide without using electricity, is successfully going on. The new heating method will before long be introduced in producing carbide.

Factories producing acid and alkali, the basic raw materials in the chemical industry, have been completely reconstructed and newly built. A modern caustic soda factory with an annual production capacity of 50,000 tons has been built. In 1962, output of caustic soda showed an increase of 430 per cent over 1956.

Tremendous success has also been achieved in synthetic resin production. A vinyl chloride factory with an annual production capacity of 6,000 tons and other synthetic resin factories have appeared. Factories for phenol, formalin and methanol, the basic raw materials in synthetic resin production, have been built and reconstructed.

In this way, a synthetic resin industry with a solid raw material base has been created.

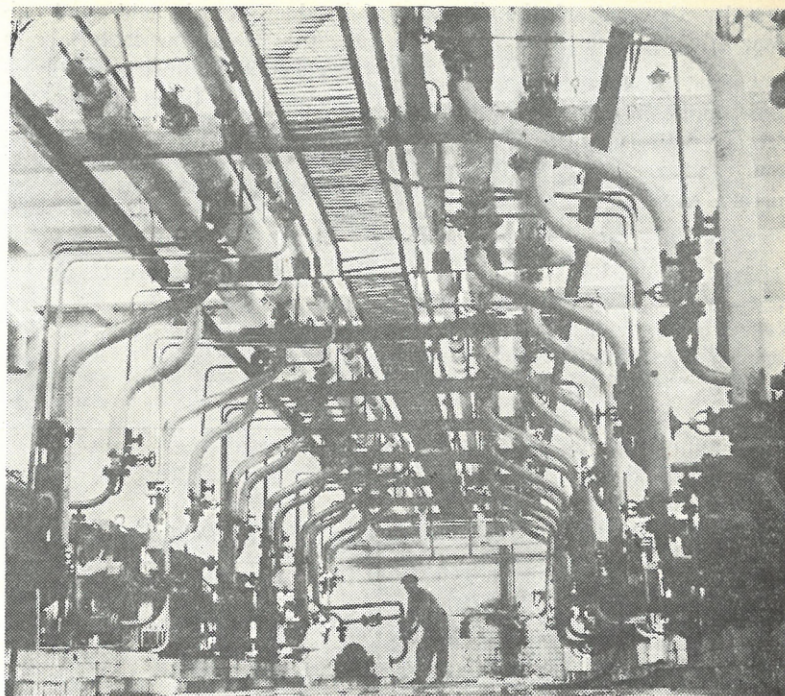
A dyestuff factory equipped on up-to-date lines has been built, and production of paints and other organic compounds has rapidly increased. Then processing industries to work on synthetic goods too speedily grew.

The pharmaceutical industry has also made big progress. New pharmaceutical plants were built to make medicines from the country's abundant medicinal herbs, medicines from plants by chemical methods and synthetic medicines.

Building of a penicillin factory has provided material and technical conditions for speedily developing the antibiotic industry.

Korea's organic synthetic chemical industry has speedily expanded.

We built in a little more than



At a workshop of the February 8 Vinalon Factory

one year a big vinalon factory with our own technique and equipped it with home-made machines and installations. As for raw materials, this factory exclusively uses those obtainable in abundance at home.

Construction of chemical fibre factories in Chungjin and Shinuijoo has made it possible to produce large quantities of artificial fibres.

We had in the past only an inorganic chemical industry. But today we have created a powerful organic synthetic chemical industry.

In the chemical industry, like in all other industries, production has kept increasing. Output in chemical industry in 1949 was 210 per cent higher than that in 1946, in 1956 it was 188 per cent above 1946 and in 1961 it showed a 16-fold increase compared with 1946.

Korea's chemical industry will

make further progress on the solid foundation that has been laid.

The cardinal task of the chemical industry in the current Seven-Year Plan (1961-67) is to create solid bases which produce raw materials for light industry and widely apply chemicals in agriculture.

During the current Seven-Year Plan period, output value of Korea's chemical industry will increase more than five times. Annual output of chemical fibre will reach 80,000-100,000 tons by the end of the current Seven-Year Plan period.

Chemical fibre will account for 80 per cent of the fibres for five hundred million metres of fabrics planned for the closing year of the current Seven-Year Plan.

Production of vinyl chloride and other synthetic resins will sharply expand. Their annual output will rise to 60,000-70,000

tons by the end of the Seven-Year Plan period.

Annual production capacity of the Bongoong Vinyl Chloride Factory will increase to 10,000 tons, and resin production will further expand.

Production of synthetic rubber will amount to 15,000-20,000 tons by the end of the Seven-Year Plan period, and a tire factory will go up in the Soonchun district. Tires for the Korean-made lorries and tractors will all be manufactured in the country. It is expected that demands of the national economy for rubber will be met.

Creation of a petroleum refining centre in the Aoji district will make it possible to solve the problems of fuel oil and raw materials for organic synthetic industry.

Output of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals and the production of chemical feed will further increase.

Expansion and construction of chemical fertilizer factories are planned to secure larger outputs.

This will go a long way towards expanding in a big way production of chemical fertilizers, annual output of which will increase to 1,500,000-1,700,000 tons by the end of the current Seven-Year Plan.

Production of agricultural chemicals—hexachlorine, DDT, 2,4-D, PCP and other kinds of pest and weed killers, disinfectants and stimulants of growth—will also markedly increase. Chemical feed will be produced in quantities, too. The current Seven-Year Plan provides for a 5-fold increase in the output of medicines.

Production of acid and alkali, the basic raw materials in the chemical industry, will increase several times during the current Seven-Year Plan period. Output of dye-stuffs, paints, pigments and antiseptics will increase and production of synthetic ablents will start.

During the current Seven-

Year Plan period, a big change will take place in the distribution of the productive forces in the chemical industry. The chemical industry centre on the eastern coast will be reinforced and, at the same time, a new, big one will be created in the Bakchun district on the western coast.

CULTURAL BRIEFS

A National Meeting on Science

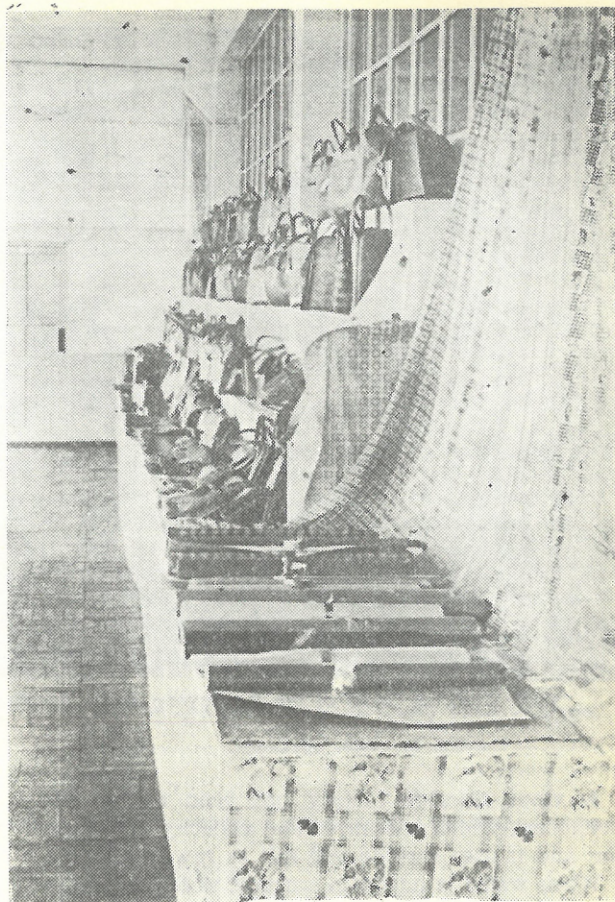
Recently a national meeting on science of the technological institutes took place in Pyongyang. The meeting was attended by teachers and students of five institutes including Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute, members of research institutes, and technicians from production enterprises.

At the meeting twenty-six papers on geology, mining industry, metal engineering and electricity were read. Particularly, the papers presented by Kim Choon Eul, who is with the chair of non-ferrous metallurgy, and Son Chang Se, head of the metal engineering chair—both of the Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute—were highly evaluated as a notable contribution to the independent development of our metal industry on the basis of the abundant domestic raw materials and fuel.

Papers read by teachers and students of the factory colleges too attracted much interest. Among them was the thesis "A study on the improvement of isolation resistance of insulators" by Ryoo Deuk Man, a student of the Joeeul Industrial College, which was of particular importance.

All the participants renewed their resolve to make more efforts in their research work for the development of science and for the growth of the national economy of the country.

VINYL CHLORIDE



Vinyl chloride goods

It was not until the early 20th century that carbide began to be turned out in quantities thanks to electricity available at a low cost.

When carbide made its first appearance people named it "burning stone". With the development of science, synthetic fibres, synthetic resins, medicines, explosives, dyestuffs and many others are made from carbide.

Today in our country vinyl chloride and many other goods are being produced from carbide.

Vinyl chloride is a must in modern life, as it gives out various daily items; shoes, brief cases, rain-coats, curtains, table-clothes, tooth brushes, soap-boxes, combs, buttons, etc.

From olden times people made daily necessities from tree gums, amber, and crude rubber.

But today people demand more goods made from artificial resins, as they are more attractive, durable and less expensive than those made from natural gums. To meet the demand of the population, artificial resins are made with the help of chemistry. This is the very synthetic resin. In our country is widely adopted the method of securing artificial resin from carbide and salt, which are found abundant in the country, and its production has been industrialised.

Our country has an almost unlimited deposit of lime-stone in its mountains which cover some 75 per cent of the total land areas. Then the country has abundant sources of anthracite. Moreover, the country is surrounded on three sides by seas which give not only marine products but much salt as well.



Vinyl Chloride Shop of the Pyongyang Daily Necessaries Factory

A vinyl chloride factory has been set up in Bongoong, which has an annual capacity of 6,000 tons and it uses carbide and salt as raw materials.

When water is added to carbide, acetylene gas is evolved. Chlorine gas is obtained from electrolysing salt water and it is combined with hydrogen to form hydrogen chloride gas. And the union of these two gases through complex chemical processes gives poly-vinyl chloride in white powder.

Vinyl chloride secured in this way is sent to various daily necessities factories in different parts of the country where it is made into daily necessities. Synthetic resin goods not only satisfy the domestic demand, but also are exported.

The Pyongyang Daily Necessaries Factory is one of such factories. The factory is housed in a modern five-story building with a floor space of 12,000 square metres on the Youth Street in Pyongyang city:

All production processes at the factory, from mixing and heating raw materials to finished goods, are all on up-to-date line. The factory produces over 500 kinds of goods.

According to purposes, poly-vinyl chloride is combined with various plasticizers and pigments and when these mixtures are heated, they gradually become softened. One of them gives out a

thin film of vinyl chloride if processed by a roller.

Rain-coats are made of this thin film of vinyl chloride. According to the words of the chief of the technical department of the factory, a rain-coat is made from some 300 grams of vinyl chloride, and one ton of carbide will give 3,300 rain-coats.

Last year in our country 179,000 tons of carbide were turned out.

The thin film of vinyl chloride is also used for packing machines and foodstuffs as it is damp-proof. In particular in our country it is widely used for the covering of cold-beds for the growing of rice seedlings. Because it is more effective in keeping a moderate temperature and dampness inside the bed than paper and glass, and at the same time it lets in sunlight more than the latter. Accordingly, young rice plants grow

Vinyl chloride is processed into thin film



strong and healthy, and in the long run yield more grain.

Yarn can also be secured from vinyl chloride. And from this thread various daily necessities are made including shopping nets.

This factory produces over 140 different kinds of bags with vinyl chloride.

In the bright resin processing shop the pressing-machines stand in rows and girls are pressing skilfully tooth-brushes, soap-boxes, pencil-cases and other various products.

At all these factories imitation leather shoes, various kinds of artificial boards and pipes for industrial use are turned out. Besides, various machine-parts and covering materials for electric wire are made with vinyl chloride.

It is also used in making vichlon fibre, with which are woven overcoat and suit materials, light in weight but as warm as woolen fabrics. Also are made various fishing nets.

In 1967, the last year of the Seven-Year Plan, our country will produce 60,000 to 70,000 tons of synthetic resins. Then the country will have more synthetic resin goods and the people's life will become more comfortable and abundant.



Kindergarten children carry vinyl chloride satchels made at home

NEW BOOK

FACTS ABOUT KOREA (Enlarged edition)

Recently, Foreign Languages Publishing House has published a book "Facts about Korea", enlarged edition.

This book is the most suitable one to grasp an outline of Korea. Contents are given below:

GEOGRAPHY, A BRIEF HISTORY OF KOREA, THE PATH TRAVERSED BY THE KOREAN PEOPLE AFTER LIBERATION, STATE SYSTEM, POLITICAL PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, PEOPLE'S LIVING, CULTURE, RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, PRESENT SITUATION IN SOUTH KOREA UNDER U.S. OCCUPATION, ECONOMIC CATASTROPHE IN SOUTH KOREA, THE STRUGGLE OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE FOR THE PEACEFUL UNIFICATION.

Reflected in this book are the up-to-date materials, statistics and diagrams, and, to facilitate convenience of the readers over 80 photos, maps of Korea (in primary colors) and various atlases of economic geography are inserted.

Enlarged Edition. 188X128 mm. 260 pages. 88 photos and maps. Cloth Boards. 8s. Od. net. Postage included.

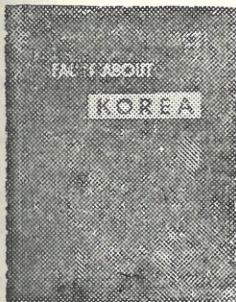
Payment can be made to the Central Bank of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in favour of "CHULPANMUL" through:—

Bank of China, London, 147 Leadenhall Str., London E.C.3., England,

Bank of China, Hongkong, or.

Banque commerciale pour L'Europe du Nord, (Eurobank), 21, rue de L'Arcade, Paris 8e, France.

Orders should be sent to: "CHULPANMUL" Korea Publications Export and Import Corporation, Pyongyang, Korea.



PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM IN KOREA

CHOI CHANG SUK

Most precious of all in the world is man. But man is treated in different ways under different social systems. Under the capitalist system where exploitation of man by man exists, he is not treated as he should be. The Korean people had first hand experience of this. When their country was under the Japanese imperialists' occupation, the Korean people were underfed and ill-clad, were deprived of all rights and humiliated. The Japanese imperialists were least concerned about the people. They did not care at all whether men died from illness or starvation. Epidemics would take a heavy toll of human lives every year.

In those days, there were a few "public hospitals" in Korea, which served the Japanese colonialists, the rich and the influential. They were beyond the reach of the working masses. The working people, who were living from hand to mouth, could not afford medical treatment which cost them much money.

Hospitals were means of money-making and they were concentrated in urban districts. There was neither clinic nor pharmacy in factory districts and villages where the working folk reside. This situation could not but affect the lifespan of the Koreans. Average span of life of the Koreans in the pre-liberation days was 37.

It was only after the country was liberated on August 15, 1945 from the yoke of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and the people became masters of the country that the public health work began to serve the people.

The 20-point Programme advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung immediately after the country's liberation provides for the fundamental principles of our Party's policy for public health—government administration of public health work, strengthening of the medical assistance to the popular masses, development of medicine along prophylactic line and free medical service.

On the basis of these principles, the Workers'

Party of Korea and the Government have paid particular attention to the expansion of the production of medicines while erecting and enlarging government-operated public health establishments and training in a big way doctors, pharmacists and nurses. Priority was given to the building of hospitals and clinics in factory and mining workers' districts, farming and fishing villages where even fundamental public health establishments were absent.

The network of public health establishments has expanded at a rapid rate. At the end of 1962, the number of therapeutic and prophylactic establishments was 28.9 times that in the early post-liberation year of 1946, and the number of hospital beds 19.7 times. The number of doctors showed a 15.7 times increase during the same period. Now in our country hospitals and clinics can be found even in the remote villages. Our country has not only expanded in a big way the network of public health establishments but also has introduced free medical service since the early post-liberation year. The government covers the expenses for medicine, treatment in hospital and the expenses for food and all others incurring while in hospital.

In our country, no one needs to pay for ambulance, blood-transfusion, hospital beds and attendance by nurses.

It is of particular importance in strengthening and developing the public health work to protect mothers and children. Our country has paid profound attention to the protection and welfare of children. Women receive free of charge assistance by maternity nurses, and nurseries have been set up to look after children of the working women.

Free medical service help to thoroughly implement the line of preventive medicine. In our public health, main efforts are directed to the prophylactic work. After liberation, people wiped out unsanitary conditions in residential districts, the legacy of the Japanese imperialists' rule, and launched the nation-wide movement to stamp out infec-

tious diseases.

Sanitary and prophylactic centers, which were not to be seen in Korea before liberation, have sprung up in all parts of the country. People are given free of charge the most effective protective inoculations according to seasons. Nation-wide campaign for keeping the environments in conformity with the requirements of hygiene and cultural life has been unfolded to do away with the possible sources of diseases, and improve the cultural life and hygienic conditions of the population.

As a result of the thorough-going implementation of the line of preventive medicine, virulent infectious diseases such as small-pox, recurrent fever, cholera and typhoid fever have disappeared in our country, and as for other diseases, they have almost been stamped out. Especially diphtheria, an endemic disease which had threatened the health of the population in some localities, was completely rooted out several years ago.

Thanks to the public health work serving the people, the health of our people has systematically promoted. Death rate of the population as a whole in our country has decreased by 50 per cent compared with the pre-liberation days, and that of children by 75 per cent, while the average span of life has increased by more than 20 years.

The correctness of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on public health also finds expression in the development of medical science and technique. In accordance with the Party's policy for developing medical science and technique, researches have been made to prolong the span of men's life and promote their health, and many a success has already been achieved. Fine achievements conducive to the progress of medical science, prevention of diseases and development of therapeutic technique have been scored in the course of inheriting and carrying forward Donggukhak (Eastern medicine) which has a long tradition.

Discovery of the substance of Kyungrak, which is known to other lands of the world, and subsequent achievements in research work by Korean medical scientists have opened a new phase in the sphere of acupuncture.

As a result of the development of medical science and technique in Korea, those who had been blind for 10 or 20 years restore their sight, and dumb and deaf persons have become able to speak and hear. Korean medical scientists have recently succeeded in curing irremediable diseases by applying in combination the method of

injecting a certain liquid medicine in Kyunghyul and that of needle stimulation.

Successful research on the active immunization of children from measles has made it possible to stamp out measles once and for all in the near future in Korea.

Thus, new prophylactic and therapeutic methods and new effective medicines are introduced for the protection and promotion of people's health as soon as researches have successfully been completed.

These successes in the field of public health in Korea are attributable to the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea which shows deep concern for the promotion of people's health and to the devoted endeavour of the public health workers in support of the Party policy.

Our public health workers treat patients like their own parents and brothers. They are all ready to offer even their blood, skin and bone for patients, if need be.

As a Korean proverb goes: "Sincerity moves heaven," profound sincerity and warm love for men have saved patients from critical conditions on many an occasion. Here are a few of the many instances of such beautiful deeds.

Scores of doctors and nurses and students of a medical college donated their skin to save a seriously burnt boy, a son of a worker. Skin transplantation saved the boy from the dying condition and eventually put him on his feet again.

Another story is about a group of doctors who donated their bones for curing a person suffering a comminuted fracture in his legs. But for the donation of bones, the man might have become a cripple.

These beautiful deeds stem from the warm heart of valuing and holding men dear, from the communist ideas of prizing the people's health and life more than anything else.

Doctors and nurses in factory hospitals and in village clinics, imbued with such lofty spirit and ideas, not only treat the patients coming to consult them but also visit work places to see if there is anyone needing treatment and call from door to door at the homes of workers and peasants, looking after their health.

Under the public health system of our country, it is not the sick but the doctors that make calls.

Public health in Korea has bright prospects of progress. Hospitals and clinics in cities and counties will be expanded and many more doctors will be sent there to introduce in the near future the system of doctors taking charge of their respective districts, the most advanced system of



New Results in Restoring Lost Eyesight

They have just undressed her eyes. The results of the operation have been proved excellent. She has restored her sight

The story about a dutiful daughter named Shim Chung is familiar to the Korean people. The story is widely known as a classic work entitled "The Tale of Shim Chung."

Shim Chung sacrificed herself to restore the eyesight of her blind father. But she revived and later became the queen, and her father's eyes were opened at the joy of their reunion.

Today we have many "Shim Chung of our times"—eye-doctors of the age of the Workers' Party of Korea, who work heart and soul to restore the eyesight of the blind.

At the National Conference of Front-rankers of Chullima Work-teams held in August 1960, Premier Kim Il Sung instructed earnestly the eye-

doctors of the country to give light to all the sightless persons.

Acting upon his words, our eye-doctors made house-to-house visits in every corner of the country, registering blindmen and making aetiological studies. This lasted for one year.

According to the materials obtained in the course of the investigations, the blindness was aetiological caused above all by such diseases as softening of the cornea from malnutrition under Japanese imperialist colonial rule, pyorrhoeal eye disease caused by epidemics and tubercular eye diseases. As other aetiological causes there are atrophy of the optic nerve, glaucoma, the ulcer of the cornea, cataract, trauma, etc.

medical service.

More special hospitals, such as the maternity and children's hospitals, will go up and the existing ones will undergo expansion.

During the current Seven-Year Plan period,

the number of doctors will increase 4.4 times and that of hospital beds 3 times, and prophylactic work will be more energetically carried out.

In this way, the public health work in our country will make further progress.

In our country today, where people are free from all worries about food, clothing and housing thanks to the correct, popular policy of the Government, there is no one losing his eyesight owing to malnutrition, epidemics, etc.

The point now is how to cure those people who were blinded already in pre-liberation days.

At present free medical assistance is given in a planned way to thousands of the blind persons whom our eye-doctors registered during the nation-wide survey.

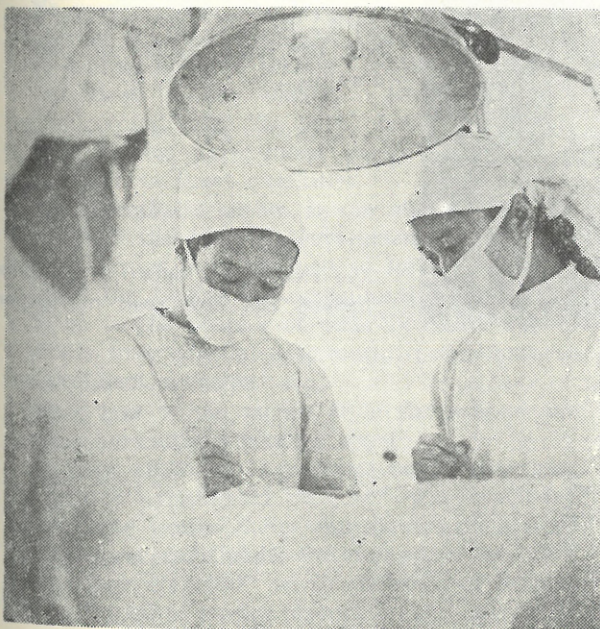
For long years, many eye specialists of the world have made much efforts to find out a positive remedy for atrophy of the optic nerve, but with little effect.

Our eye-doctors, too, applied various therapeutics indicated in the documents of modern medicine, but could not accomplish satisfactory results. They did not shrink back, though, in front of difficulties. They tirelessly continued with their research work to break new ground.

They came to pay attention to the methods of Dongeuihak (Eastern medicine), with the help of which they decided to carry on the research work.

One day an ex-serviceman came to a hospital. He had lost eyesight owing to atrophy of the optic nerve in the war time. The eye-doctors of the hospital received him and treated the patient by modern medical therapeutics for several months, but

Chullima ophthalmological department of the
Pyongyang Red Cross Hospital applies Dongeuihak method in treating a glaucoma case



The blind throughout the country have been registered

they achieved no results worth mentioning. Now, they set about applying the healing art of acupuncture. They gained confidence in this from the great discovery of the substance of Kyungrak by Professor Kim Bong Han.

A definite progress was made in the treatment of atrophy of the optic nerve as a result of the application of acupuncture.

Though the acupuncture produced not very great efficiency, it was confirmed that it exercised a definite effect on the recovery of eyesight of the patient suffering from atrophy of the optic nerve. What if some medicament be injected into Kyunghyul? they thought. It might be possible to produce good effect if the medicament excited KI (vitality) of Kyungrak.

They went on to study scores of books on Dongeuihak including **Dongeui Bogam*** to determine what medicament could be most effective. They chose such one as could excite the KI of the Kyungrak. The medicament, however, had so far been only for internal use. How could it be adapted for injection was a hard nut to crack. It was necessary to conduct very complicated, pharmaceutical and pharma-chemical experiments on the medicament including tests of its effective concentration, pharmaceutical action, and poisonous effect before it was applied in the treatment of diseases.

After many experiments the composition, effective concentration and action of the medicament were determined. The test of its poisonous effect on animals, too, was successfully carried out. Thus

they prepared a liquid medicament, "Light No. 11," most efficient to heal atrophy of the optic nerve. At first "Light No. 11" was injected into several Kyunghyul, spots where acupuncture had been applied. But no expected results were produced. This failure, however, could not shake the doctors' courage.

The ceaseless efforts of the eye-doctors finally brought about success. They found out where to inject "Light No. 11" to remedy slight atrophy and inflammation of the optic nerve. Thus the main Kyunghyul and an accessory Kyunghyul were located. When the new medicament was injected into the two Kyunghyul simultaneously, the effect was superior to that in the case of other Kyunghyul. It proved decisive superiority over the conventional treatment. It also shortened the time of healing considerably.

After two weeks' application of the new therapeutics the afore-mentioned ex-serviceman recovered his sight.

Thus the new method of treatment which was

elaborated in the course of inheriting and developing Dongeuihak enabled our doctors to heal the blindness caused by atrophy of the optic nerve. At the same time glaucoma, one of the main causes of blindness in our country, became curable by the new remedy. It is true good results were achieved in the past in the treatment of glaucoma through the application of various medicaments, operation and acupuncture.

Recently, better results have been obtained in our country in the treatment of the hardening of eyeball from high pressure, which was promptly remedied by the acupuncture treatment by means of syringing a liquid medicament into several Kyunghyul, with the result that the eyes could see better and the headache removed. Thus it has been proved that the new acupuncture treatment is much superior to all conventional remedies.

Leucoma accounts for the largest percentage of blindness.

Blindness caused by leucoma and trauma, too, is curable in our country.

More rational, compound therapies combined with remedies of Dongeuihak have been elaborated on the basis of the new results of the aetiological research into the bruise on the eye.

With the perfection of the timely cutis and mucosa grafting technique for healing the burn on the eye-ball and of the therapeutics for serious burn on the eye-ball based on Dongeuihak, blindness caused by the burn on the eye-ball has now become completely curable.

Kye Heui Kap, once a glaucoma patient, can now read newspaper



*Dongeui Bogam is a series of medical books on Dongeuihak written in 1610 by Huh Joon, great medical scientist of our country who summarised the theories of his predecessors and developed further their system.

U.S. "Aid" and Food Crisis

Today South Korea is facing an acute food crisis.

Due to the worst harvest in 50 years, the grain produce in South Korea showed a sharp decrease in 1962.

According to the press reports from South Korea, it is expected the grain shortage in South Korea this year will reach roughly ten million suk (one suk is approximately 150 kg.). The rice famine in the urban areas and the food shortage in the countryside are now seriously threatening the life of the South Korean people.

Yet, the U.S. ambassador to South Korea Berger ranted that when the expected amount of U.S. surplus farm produce was brought in, the grain crisis in South Korea would be solved and that it would awaken great expectations of a rise in agricultural production in South Korea.

But the South Korean people are well aware of the fact that the surplus agricultural produce the U.S. imperialists are dumping in South Korea under the label of "aid" has done little for the development of South Korean agriculture. On the contrary it has ruined the South Korean agriculture.

No wonder, then, the Radio Seoul reported on November 9, 1962: "Surplus U.S. farm products have exerted no little pressure on the agricultural development of our country... Everyone knows that our countryside has been impoverished due to the surplus agricultural produce brought in every year in great quantities."

As is generally known, it was after the Second World War that the U.S. government began dumping its surplus farm products in foreign countries to shift the burden of agricultural crisis in the U.S. on to the peoples of other countries and to intensify their colonial enslavement policy towards the recipient countries.

Then how is the money from the sale of the surplus agricultural produce spent?

In May 1955 an "agreement on the purchase of surplus agricultural produce" was concluded between the United States and the Syngman Rhee puppet government under the strength of the "U.S. Public Law No. 480" on the disposal of surplus farm produce in foreign countries. The agreement

defined how the money from the sale of surplus farm produce be spent. It stipulated that the money shall be disbursed for the purchase of military equipment, materials, facilities and services for the South Korean puppet army. (South Korean Year Book for 1956.)

Under this agreement, 90 per cent of the money from the sale of surplus farm produce is appropriated for the military expenditures and the cost of U.S. occupation of South Korea. And the rest goes to exploiting new markets for the forced sale of surplus farm produce.

This discloses the real nature of the U.S. "aid" which aims at making South Korea a U.S. military base and the South Korean countryside a colonial market.

The following is what the South Korean paper **Hankook Ilbo** wrote in its issue of August 10, 1962, on the outcome of the U.S. "aid":

"Despite the fact that we have received aid from the United States during the past 15 years our economy has lost independency. Unless we import 1,000,000 tons of fertilizer worth 60 million dollars, farming will be impossible during the year. Unless we import 29 million dollars worth of raw cotton, the textile mills will have to close down. Unless we import 30 million dollars worth of artificial silk yarn, our textile factories will have to shut their doors. Unless we import 6 million dollars worth of raw sugar, the sugar refineries will have to suspend operation. Not only that. Unless we import 20 million dollars worth of wheat, the flour mills will come to a standstill.... This is not what we wished for, but the U.S. aid has compelled us to import all these goods."

Mention must be made of the plunder of the South Korean countryside through U.S. "aid" in the form of their surplus agricultural products.

They took away agricultural products from the peasants at such low prices as hardly to compensate even for the production cost.

Usually the U.S. imperialists ship in and release their surplus farm produce in the harvest season. This naturally causes a sharp drop in farm prices, and forces the peasants to sell their products below the production cost.

Grain prices have been kept at an extremely

low level despite the general hike of prices—another phase of the predatory U.S. policy on farm prices.

The wholesale price index in Seoul made public by the South Korean puppet clique furnishes another proof of this. Between 1955 and 1961 the price index exclusive of grains showed a rise of 203.3 per cent, but in the same period the price of rice advanced by only 2.6 per cent and that of coarse grains dropped by 5.4-8.5 per cent.

The peasants are forced to sell their products at a price lower than the market price to the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique under the name of "army provisions." The peasants are forced to sell grains 30 per cent below the market prices and, when they make loans on rice, it is still worse. Grain prices are made 50 per cent below the market prices.

Yet, the prices of the U.S. surplus farm produce dumped in South Korea are far higher than the world market prices. The U.S. imperialists, for example, are selling to South Korea their surplus flour at prices 30-35 dollars higher per ton than in the capitalist markets.

The above shows only one instance of U.S. plunder of peasants with surplus U.S. farm produce.

The inflow of the aggressive, predatory U.S. surplus agricultural products, expropriation of farm land for military purposes, levying of extortionate military expenses, acidification of land from the U.S. surplus fertilizer, prevention of investment for the development of agriculture—all this caused a severe dislocation of the South Korean rural economy and extreme deterioration of

the peasants' living.

The rice output has been on the decrease year by year in South Korea: compared with 1937, in 1962 it shrank by over 1.8 million tons. Today South Korea is a land where chronic famine reigns. Every year more than one million peasant households run out of provisions. And 42.3 per cent of the entire peasant households till less than 0.5 jungbo of land each. The average yearly grain harvest per peasant household does not exceed 900 kilogrammes at most. It means 300 grammes a day per head of the South Korean rural population on an average. Worse still, from this meager figure the peasants have to pay out the feudalistic rent, exorbitant taxes, forced purchase, compensation rice for the distributed land, fertilizer price, irrigation fees, repayment for agricultural loan. In the end there is nothing left for the peasants and their families.

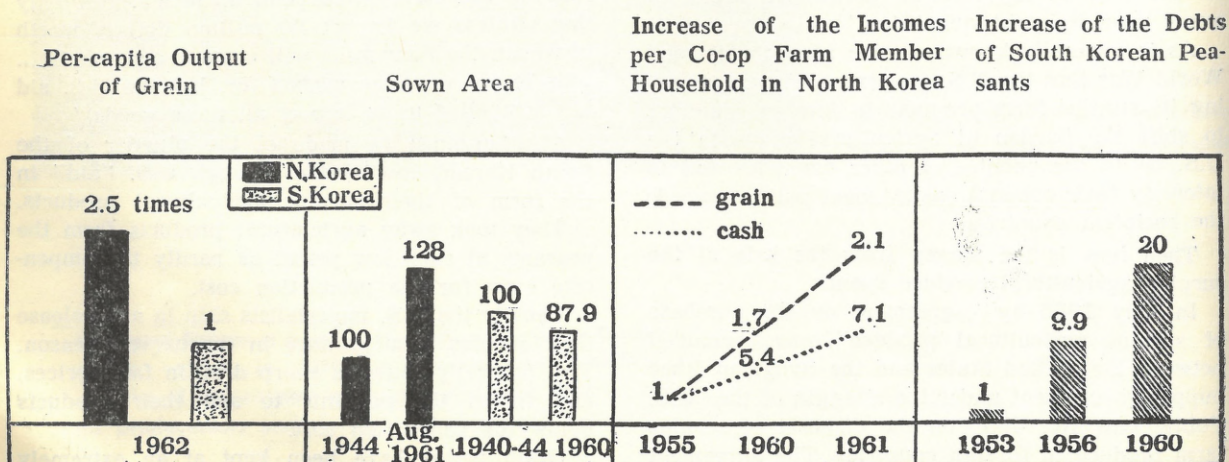
The worst food crisis the South Korean peasants are undergoing today is the direct outcome of U.S. occupation of South Korea and of its economic plunder.

The more the U.S. dumps its surplus farm produce in South Korea, the worse the South Korean agriculture will fare and the peasants' life will get still worse.

There is only one way out—to drive out the U.S. aggressive troops from South Korea and reunify the country by the Koreans themselves.

That is why the South Korean people are today putting up a more strenuous struggle than ever against the tyranny of U.S. imperialism and the military fascist clique who are forcing upon them nothing but poverty, starvation and rightlessness.

NORTH AND SOUTH CONTRASTED SHARP IN AGRICULTURE





Oil painting "Liberation of Seoul" by Kim Haing Shik

PAINTINGS OF VICTORIOUS BATTLES

In June 1950, the U.S. imperialist aggressors started a war of aggression against the Korean people with a surprise armed attack on North Korea.

The U.S. imperialists hurled into the Korean war the bulk of their army, navy and air force and even the troops of fifteen of their satellite countries in an attempt to conquer the Korean people at a stroke. They employed various kinds of new-type weapons and resorted to every barbarous warfare including the bacteriological.

The Korean people and their armed force, the Korean People's Army, heroically fought and smashed to smithereens the aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism.

Convinced that for the freedom and independence of the fatherland and for the happy future

they must crush the imperialist aggressors, the Korean people and the Korean People's Army, displaying ardent patriotism, fought more heroically as the war grew more furious. And they safeguarded the country with their blood.

The immortal feats of the Korean People's Army and the patriotism displayed by the Korean people in the just Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. aggressors will forever shine brilliantly in Korean history.

Reproduced here are several pictures depicting the gallantry, indomitable fighting spirit, surging hatred against the enemy and the revolutionary optimism shown by the finest sons and daughters of the Korean people during the Fatherland Liberation War.



Oil painting "Battle on Height 1,211" by
Hong Sung Chul





Oil painting "Aeroplane Hunters' Squad"
by Huh Yung



Korean painting "People in Kosung Aid
the Front" by Jung Jong Nyu



Oil painting "Hero
Choi Yung Keun Is
Coming Home" by
Jang Sung Min



Oil painting "By the
Riverside" by Kim
Byung Wook

KONJANG HILL

A little walk northwest of the township of Bo-chunbo, crossing the Garim River, will bring one to the foot of Konjang Hill.

A steep path rises to the hilltop thickly covered with larch trees. The climb was not an easy one, but we managed with the help of tree roots and clusters of grass, to which we hung on. Once on the top the air was fresh, and the hill commanded a panoramic view of Bo-chunbo enclosed with thick forests.

We took some fancy to the name of this hill "Konjang." The word in Korean means "thrashing rod" used for punishing people in old days. This was what one of the old residents there told us.

In the period of the feudal Li dynasty (1392-1910) poor peasants drifted here from plain areas to try their luck. They built log cabins on the hill and cleared small patches of land as such to grow something. A scanty living it was, but life went on. However, the evil hands of exploitation and suppression of the feudal bureaucrats did not leave them alone. If the occasions offered the bureaucrats punished the innocent peasants



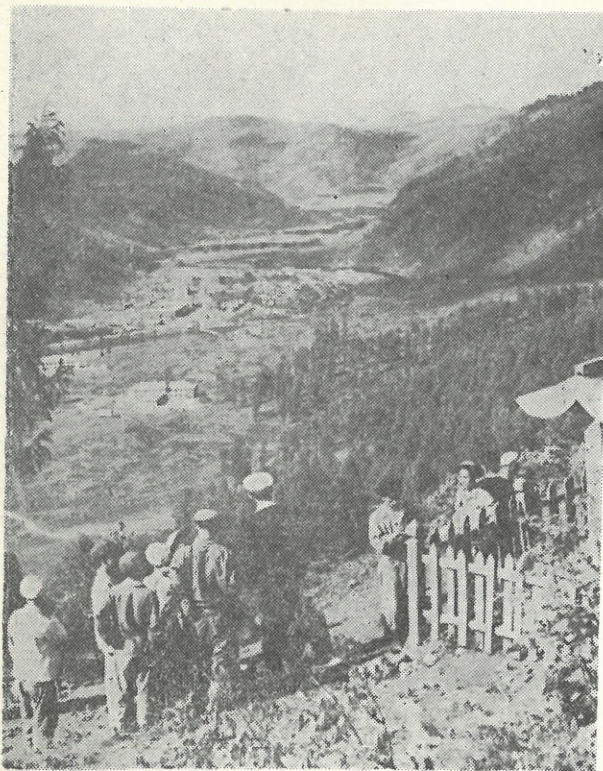
Bronze statue of Marshal Kim Il Sung
in Bo-chunbo

Along the Banks of the Garim River



HUH SUNG BIN

New district built beyond the Garim
River in Bo-chunbo



Bochunbo viewed from the Konjang Hill

on some pretext or other. In this way not a few peasants died from such thrashing. Hence the name Konjang Hill or thrashing hill.

But Konjang Hill is dear to us, not for its name's sake.

It was on this very hill that in early summer of 1937 Marshal Kim Il Sung gave assignments for the Bochunbo Battle, the historic battle fought by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army after marching to the homeland.

Bochunbo is a small town in Ryanggang Province in the north of the country, some 20 kilometres away from the Amrok River, which separates the country from China.

As we stood on the hilltop and saw Bochunbo in the distance we lowered our heads in respect to the revolutionary forerunners of the country who had fought numerous battles including the Bochunbo Battle against the Japanese imperialist robbers and shed blood for the sake of the country's liberation and prosperity.

Most of the inhabitants were those who came there to raise something by opening what they called hwajun (firefield)—patches of land cleared by burning mountain slopes. They came there

to escape from the cruel exploitation by the Japanese imperialists and landlords. However, the Japanese imperialists prohibited them to open fire-fields under the pretext of protecting forests, while they themselves—the Japanese—cut timber at random in the virgin forests of Mt. Baik-doo.

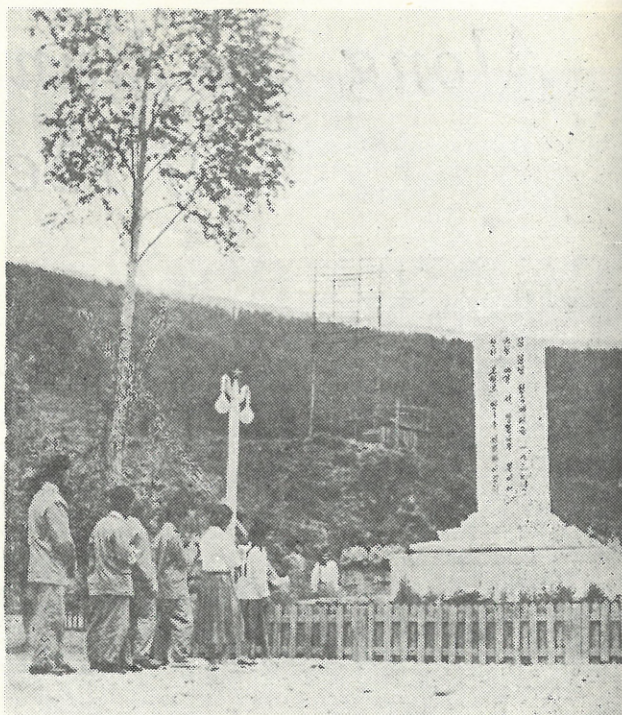
The peasants worked to their fingers, but they could not get even a grain of rice for life.

We were told that in his younger days Kim Tai Wook, who is now working in the Bochun Co-op Farm, could not offer a spoon of rice to his sick mother. Then all that Han Byung Hun had on in those days was a garment made with some sort of hemp cloth, and he had it on all the year round. Such was the life of the people then.

In those days in Bochunbo nestled down the Japanese troops and police, then many other exploiters. The local inhabitants lived in huts.

How different things are today! Bochunbo has been reconstructed. A museum of revolution, a cinema house, shops, schools are to be found there. Besides, daily necessities, textile, food-stuff, earthenware factories and many other local factories went up. There are many two- or

Here Marshal Kim Il Sung directed the partisan units attacking Bochunbo



three-story modern houses.

In the pre-liberation days Bochunbo County had only a few primary schools. However, there are now four technical schools including one higher agriculture school, 16 middle schools and 36 primary schools. At present one-third of the county people are studying at various schools.

In the past not one single Korean technician was to be found in Bochunbo but there are now more than 390 engineers, specialists, and technicians.

The living of the county people has undergone a radical change.

"Sure we are doing the same thing. We do potato farming. But in the past we worked all the year round on the small patches of stony land and it gave us a very little yield. But now! The state exchanges potatoes for rice, so now we eat rice!" thus said old Han Byung Hun.

It was here in days gone by that rice was used only for medicine. What a change today, then! We could not help recalling the numerous battles, particularly, the Bochunbo Battle our revolutionary forerunners had fought to bring happiness even to this mountainous area.

It was 26 years ago. June 4, 1937. Towards the evening the anti-Japanese partisan units came down the hill. They crossed stealthily the Garim

River and they were drawing nearer to the designated places of fighting.

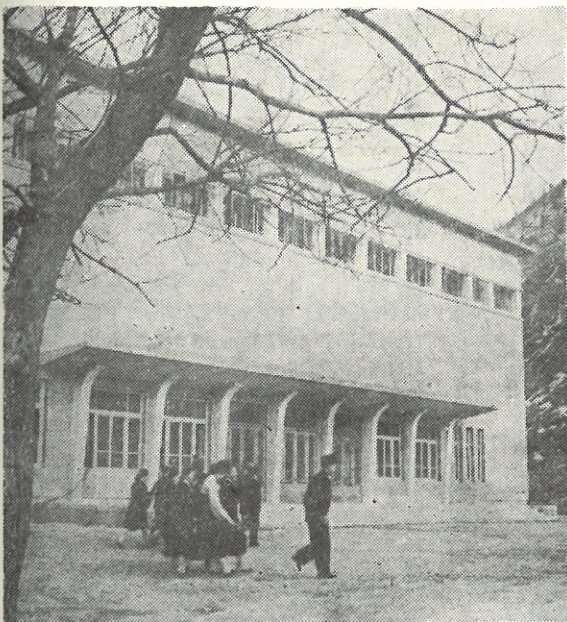
Ten o'clock at night. With a signal shot, firing opened up in all directions at once. Guns cracked from where the police sub-station, sub-county office, forest protection office, experimental farm, post-office were. Soon flames shot up in the night sky. On the streets bills and letters of appeal appeared. Cheers of the people and the partisan fighters shook every corner of Bochunbo.

Answering warmly to the cheering of the people, Marshal Kim Il Sung came down the street. He made a speech. His speech stirred up the firm confidence of the people in the country's liberation and freedom. The people's hearts seethed with joy and hope.

After a long while a trumpet signal was sounded. It was the signal of the partisan units for evacuation. The partisan fighters renewed their firm determination as they said: "Farewell fatherland! Farewell Bochunbo! The day will surely come when you are liberated once and for all." They left the scene in triumph.

The victorious torchlight lifted by the anti-Japanese partisans led by Marshal Kim Il Sung since then has been a beacon to the Korean people illuminating the bright future.

The Museum of Revolution in Bochunbo



Rest home in Bochunbo. It can accommodate over 2,000 vacationers annually



AMROKGANG CO-OPERATIVE FARM

Coming down the Konjang Hill we made our way along the Garim River to the Amrokgang Co-op Farm.

And about 4 kilometres' walk to the south of Bocheonbo brings one to a delta where the Garim joins the Amrok River. Red tile-roofed modern houses line the delta. It is the village of the Amrokgang Co-op Farm.

On the hill at the entrance to the village stands a battery as if to tell the crimes of the Japanese imperialists. By the battery there used to be a police sub-station in the days of Japanese rule. In its place, today, stands a middle school, and merry songs of the pupils and their reading are heard. In the valleys veiled with mist herds of milch cows and flocks of sheep are out on the grazing. How sweet the pipes of shepherds sound!

It was one day in the month of May in 1958. From early morning the whole village bustled with joy. The villagers were expecting Premier Kim Il Sung. It was the greatest event for the village people.

Comrade Premier climbed up the hill at the entrance to the village, where he looked out to the thickly wooded Konjang Hill, the Garim River and the revolutionary battle sites. With no words he looked at them for some time. His heart must have thought and recalled much! According to the villagers, they were deeply touched and moved to tears.

Comrade Premier closely examined how the inhabitants fared and had talks with the peasants

about how to improve their living. Comrade Premier instructed them to cultivate more potatoes, hemp and hop than rice and maize, crops not particularly suitable to this region, and, at the same time, develop livestock breeding. He emphasized that a diversified agriculture must be improved. And he asked them to turn the place into a paradise.

Five years have passed since then. The co-op farm has developed by leaps and bounds. The state sent up-to-date farm machines, fertilizers, and agricultural chemicals to this farm. Besides, able agro-technicians were dispatched there.

We went by lorry to the fields of Bongsoobong cultivated by workteam No. 2. It was two kilometres away from the village. When we went up the hill, a wide plateau spread out before us. It seemed that a magician cut away with a big sword the side of high mountains. Red-painted caterpillar tractors were busy ploughing the potato fields on the plateau. Baby tractors were following them cutting furrows. On the other side, girl co-op farmers with kerchiefs on their heads were working, singing merrily.

"No more the mist of poverty of the past,

No more fire-fields.

But a flower garden of happiness!"

Here we heard the story how the people felt when they received the first tractors. "On the day when tractors began to work here we all nearly wept for joy. Just think! We are sons and daughters of hwajun farmers. But machines have come to work for us on this high mountainous place. My father did back-breaking toil drawing the



Bak Byung Hun gives an eye-witness account of the Bocheonbo battle

plough just like an ox. He would fall from exhaustion."

Our hearts pained as Jo Yung Bum, workteam leader, related about the life that he and his father had gone through once. He said that they had to climb up and down the Bongsoobong Hill carrying compost and potato seeds on their backs.

We saw the hop fields—hop is one of the main products of the farm. The fields spread out along the Garim River. Hop vines looked healthy. Here men were spraying the fields with chemicals.

We met hop growing sub-workteam leader Chun Kyung Soon, who told us about hop farming. Then he added:

"Hop growers would never envy other jobs. Why? Because it is so profitable. It is no exaggeration to say that last year half the average income of every family came from hop growing."

We could read in his face that he was so proud of his work.

The yield of hop kept increasing year after year. Last year witnessed a three-fold harvest as against 1961. Now the co-op farmers are resolved to make it a four-fold increase.

Thanks to the development of many-sided agriculture the income of the co-op farm is on the increase every year.

Kasanri village, once a home of hwajun farmers, is now getting more and more prosperous.

As we left Bochunbo, we recalled what we read in the guest book of the Bochunbo Museum of Revolution. Hu Dai Ho, a miner of the Ryongdeung Mine, wrote: "I am a son of a hwajun farmer. Bochunbo has brought me a new life. Not only my heart, but all hearts of the 30 million Koreans are close to Bochunbo."

Bochunbo, a place so dear to the Korean people, will be prosperous forever, symbolizing the prosperity of new Korea.



The Most **PRECIOUS**

WOO BONG JOON

I still remember when I was a kid, we kids used to argue what would be the most precious thing in the world.

One kid would say, "It's rice cake." Then another, "No it is honey!" "Nothing's wrong with rice or honey. But I like dried persimmon best!"

Still another kid would say: "I like toys best."

No one, of course, could say the final words. After such wrangling we used to be absorbed in some other thing, forgetting what we had been wrangling about. But we would have another such wrangle some time later.

To look back upon the past, it seems to me, the things that we kids thought to be the most precious reflected in a way poverty.

As the years glided away and when we were in our teens, the tenor of the argument on the same subject changed reflecting the vital problems of life to some extent.



A department store for children in Pyongyang



A hotel for children in Pyongyang

"What would you say to be the most invaluable thing in the world?"

To this question the answer varied. "Of course, food! Because man can not live without food."

"No, house is more important. Where can you sleep if there is no house."

"No, no. You are all wrong. Clothing comes first. Without it you will be stark naked even in the cold winter."

"You fools. It is knowledge. Unless you are a learned person you'll live in a world of darkness."

Then a boy sticking out his thumb would say:

"All right, you listen to me. It is money. Unless you have money you can't buy rice, house or clothes, or anything. You can't go to school either."

It was not without reason, as I recall, that these kids so said.

The boy who said food came first was a son of an odd man. To a boy whose father was a houseless tinker, nothing was more dear than a house. Clothing came first to the boy whose elder sister worked in a textile mill and who was in rags. The fourth child was a son of a stevedore, who would tell the boy that one must study hard because all he and his father as well as his grandfather had been utterly illiterate. Money seemed most precious to the boy whose father, an owner of a small shop down the street, threw himself

before a rushing train because of the staggering debts.

Japanese occupation of Korea and the shackles of capitalism made these children who should know nothing but happiness undergrown men with distorted views.

However, no more of this in our age.

In our society man is considered the most precious. And the more precious among men is the younger generation who will carry forward our struggle. Special attention is directed to the welfare of children in our country. Schools, kindergartens and creches were the first to spring up on the war debris after the cease-fire.

Today, our children do not know the word "tuition." They cannot understand what it means when he is told of the miserable past days when their parents were expelled from school because they couldn't pay tuition.

That's not all. There are all kinds of schools for them, from the primary school to the institutes of higher learning, where they can study according to their wishes.

All facilities are provided for their study. In different seasons of the year they are issued uniforms and overcoats in winter time.

The state is doing everything for the children, the flower-buds and treasure of the nation.

There are in our country special parks, theatres, libraries, department stores exclusively for the children. They have even their own barber shops, and photographic studios.

Today our children live a happy life in an era when everything we grown-ups had wished so much in our childhood has been fully realised.

Our children have no worries about food, clothing and housing. The road to learning is widely open for them. To them money and power are not almighty. They are happily growing up in a great harmonious family. They are readying themselves for the efflorescence of the beautiful.

Everything that is best is at their disposal.

Such solicitude towards the younger generation has its beginning in the days of the anti-Japanese partisan struggle.

Even in the difficult days of the 15-year long arduous armed struggle against Japanese imperialism and for the restoration of the fatherland in the 1930's, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people, did everything for the welfare of the Children's Corps.

Schools were set up in the partisan bases for the Children's Corps. Everything good and best was for children. This is not all. Comrade Kim Il Sung and the partisan members travelled scores of miles to get an organ for them.

The warm solicitude our children is now enjoying finds its source in our revolutionary traditions, established in the anti-Japanese partisan struggle led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

While waging the arduous struggle against the Japanese imperialist robbers, Comrade Kim Il Sung had seen the bright morrow on our land. Today his lofty ideas are in full bloom on this land of our liberated fatherland.

Our children are alive to the warm solicitude of Premier Kim Il Sung. And they are ever ready to serve and to do more for their country.

Their everyday life is closely linked with productive labour, and they are also cultivating artistic attainments. Everyone learns to play at least one musical instrument. More, they compose songs to sing and write their own plays to act. In this way, the children of our country are being trained into harmoniously developed communist builders under a new system.

In summer they go to mountains or sea-sides. Camping grounds are situated in all the scenic

spots of the country, where everything is provided for them: lodging quarters, dining halls, and clubs. They do mountain-climbing or sea-bathing.

Various kinds of games and play things are at their disposal, and the beautiful nature of the fatherland extends its arms to embrace them.

When evening comes, the children build bonfire on the sandy beach or at the mountain foot, and they dream together of their bright future sitting around the bonfire.

This is how they express their dreams.

"I shall be a geological surveyor. How richer our country would become when we find out all gold, silver and other treasures hidden in our country.

"I shall become an engineer. How wonderful it would be when everything is automatized in our country. Then I will make machines do all the arduous work for the people."

"A medical doctor I shall be. I want to make people healthier and enjoy a longer life."

"It is my goal to become a poet. I want to sing of the happy life the people are enjoying today in our beautiful motherland."

"I would become a soldier of the People's Army. With my all I am going to defend our precious fatherland that our fathers and mothers

Performances have just ended at the Children's Art Theatre



have won at the cost of their very lives.”

Today the younger generation wish for the prosperity of their motherland and a happy life for the people.

Such are the children of our country today! Our life is joy and our chests swell over our younger generation.

But, as I write, I can not but think of South Korea being trodden underfoot by the Yankees.

South Korea—the southern half of our dear land. It is where I spent my childhood and youth. How conditions are different there! The U.S. devils are trampling down everything dear and close to our hearts. Money and power rule everything there. Now in South Korea everything that is beautiful is smeared. Goodness is laughed at. Things true are ridiculed. And the noble is violated.

In South Korea children are not the flowerbuds of the nation but only burdens. They are not the treasure of the country but an extra load.

In South Korea children are hungry, and they are roaming about the streets carrying shoe-shining kits on their shoulders instead of satchels. And I am sure, if they were asked to name, as I said at the beginning of this article, what they think to be the most precious in the world, their answers would be little different from those I listed.

I want to see the pitiful children of South Korea who sleep under the bridges all curled up in decent houses like those in which the children of the North live. I want to see the children of South Korea who roam about aimlessly go to school like the children of the North.

I want to see the children of South Korea dream the dreams of youth and hear them sing an ode of joy. They have to be saved from the living hell. I want to see them enjoy juvenile stories. In short, I want to see the children of South Korea share to their hearts' content the happiness the children of North Korea are enjoying. The day must and will come.

YANKEES WERE

The following is a factual account of the Taejon battle fought heroically by the Korean People's Army in the early days of the Korean War unleashed by the U.S. imperialists on June 25, 1950—Ed.

Crowding the big empty lot at the foot of a mountain rising on the left of the city of Taejon, several hundreds of shabby-looking U.S. soldiers were lined up. They were prisoners of war.

Among them was one who attracted attention of our People's Army soldiers. He was wearing a helmet. (The helmet is now on display in the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial.) It seemed he was in a cold sweat lest his identity should become disclosed. The deep-set eyes beneath his drooping eyelids were betraying his fear and despair. Would anyone ever make out that he was Dean, the “brave general” of the U.S. Army?

Nevertheless the soldiers of the Korean People's Army recognised him as Dean, Commander of the U.S. 24th Division, though he donned a soldier's uniform.

His division having been routed by the resourceful encircling operation of the Korean People's Army, Dean had found himself at a loss what to do. It was too late to escape by a plane.

Dean had thought out a plan for escape. He let one of his adjutants flee in his two-starred car to make one believe that Dean was in the car. Then he changed into a soldier's uniform to make his escape eventually. But he was captured at once. (The two big stars on his car are also on display in the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial.)

The battle for the liberation of Taejon was one of the campaigns which fully demonstrated the heroic and well-arranged military operations conducted by the advancing units of the Korean People's Army.

In this battle the units of the K.P.A. besieged and annihilated the U.S. 24th Division—which

GIVEN A GOOD LICKING

was called an invincible division—and the 1st Army Corps of the Syngman Rhee puppet army.

It was the enemy's original plan to let the U.S. 24th Division follow the puppet army when the latter advanced into the northern part of the country. But to Dean's headquarters poured in news on repeated setbacks. His advance detachments went to pieces; Pyungtaik, Chunan, Juneui, and Jochiwun fell.

Bewildered by the repeated defeats, Dean hastily ordered preparations for the defence of Taejon. When "full" preparations for the defence of the city were made, the U.S. aggressors boasted that Taejon was "the line of no retreat" and an "impregnable fortress."

Such big words at least put Syngman Rhee at ease. He proclaimed Taejon to be a temporary capital and he was going to settle down there.

The enemy's plans were, however, seen through

by the units of the K.P.A. Our army drew up an operational plan for encircling Taejon and routing the U.S. 24th Division like a rat in a trap.

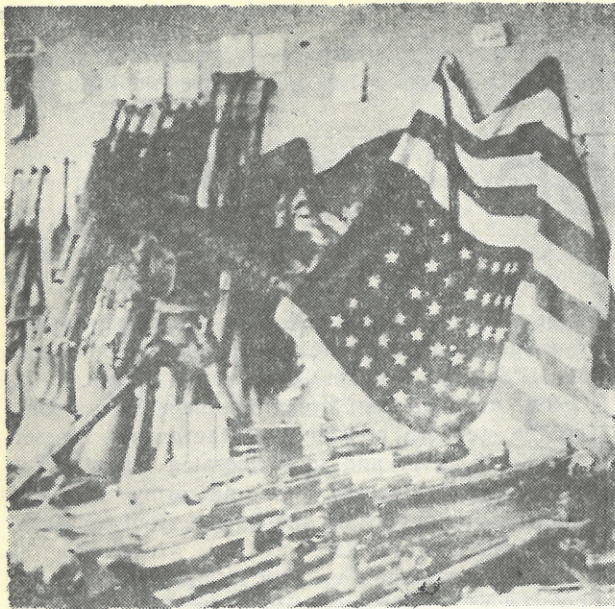
The units of the Korean People's Army crushed the stubborn resistance of the enemy, crossed the Keum River and soon liberated Kongju, Taipyungri and Ronsan. Now our army advanced towards Taejon hitting the enemy from the front and from both flanks.

In the meantime, our 18th Infantry Guard Regiment, surmounting every difficulty, negotiated the untrodden steep mountains covering a distance of some 50 kilometres in 24 hours. Now they were deep behind the enemy line to cut off the enemy's retreat completely.

The enemy had not the slightest idea of the tactics of the People's Army. It kept bringing into Taejon reserves and reinforcements from the rear. It kept innumerable flare-bombs glaring over the

Soldiers of the Korean People's Army advance routing the American invaders





An American flag, the colours, and some of the weapons captured

city and poured bombs and shells desperately on our positions.

The combined units of the People's Army which sieged Taejon on three sides started a general offensive at last. Our heavy guns thundered and machineguns rattled shaking the whole earth. But the enemy answered back furiously and kept pounding our positions.

However, as the pincers were tightened gradu-

ally from the front and the flanks, the enemy began to flee.

At daybreak on July 20, 1950.

The enemy was retreating along the road leading to Keumsan which our 18th Infantry Regiment was holding. Armoured cars and tanks were moving in the van of hundreds of trucks and jeeps. They formed a long line, stretching about four kilometres. The first armoured cars approached inch by inch the position where our men were lying in ambush.

300 metres. 100 metres! Then 50 metres!

Suddenly our men opened fire at the armoured cars of the enemy all at once. In face of the unexpected volley-firing, an utter confusion arose among the enemy ranks. No sooner had the armoured cars in the lead been halted spitting fire than tanks behind them opened fire.

Just at this moment men of the Second Battalion who were lying in ambush on both sides of the road showered hand-grenades over the enemy tanks. In no time the tanks became immobilized and all the following trucks came to a stop. Terror-stricken, the enemy soldiers jumped off the trucks and began to flee in the direction of mountains. But they were soon mowed down by our men who had been deployed there beforehand. Many others surrendered holding up their hands.

Since the road to Keumsan was completely blocked, the enemy that remained still in Taejon tried to make his way to Taegu. But the road to Taegu was held by the company to which Hero of the Republic Kim Tai Jin belonged.

Result Won by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers During the Three-year War (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953)

1. Enemy soldiers killed, wounded or captured	1,093,839	Flame throwers	117
Of which:		Communication equipment	5,788
U.S. army	397,543	Cannon shells	489,260
Puppet South Korean army	667,293	Bullets	21,245,071
Armies of Britain, Australia, Canada,		Hand-grenades	224,123
Turkey, Thailand, the Philippines,		Mines	14,449
France, the Netherlands, Belgium,			
Greece, Colombia, the Union of		3. Planes downed or damaged	
South Africa, New Zealand, Ethio-		Downed	5,729
pia, and Luxemburg . . .	29,003	Damaged	6,484
2. Booty		4. Combat materials destroyed or damaged	
Airplanes	11	Tanks	2,690
Tanks	374	Motor-cars	4,111
Motor-cars	9,239	Armoured cars	45
Armoured cars	146	Cranes	5
Boats	12	Guns of various calibres	1,374
Guns of various calibres	6,321	5. War-vessels sunk	164
Small arms of various		War-vessels damaged	93
calibres	119,710	Other boats sunk	163
		Other boats damaged	132

At the time a troop train rushed in from the direction of Taegu. It was obvious that the enemy was planning to flee by the train.

Our storming party let the train pass and then suddenly jumped on the locomotive engine from both sides and captured the train. Now the lines of retreat of the U.S. 24th Division were completely cut off. On every retreating route were burning numerous U.S. army trucks and tanks. All around hand-grenades exploded, and shouts of victory of our storming parties went up. One after another the enemy trucks and tanks were burnt.

Meanwhile, a group of enemy trucks and tanks were desperately struggling to break through a corner of our line.

Had the enemy succeeded in breaking through the line, they could have joined with their reinforcements and put up more resistance to our units. Only a few of them could have escaped.

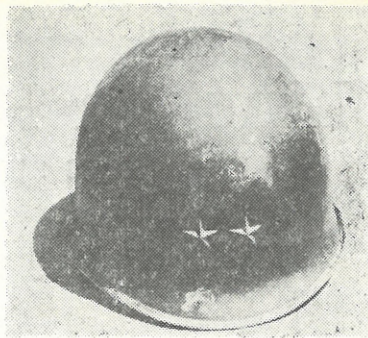
At that time orderly Li Chang Hai, Hero of the Republic, was on his way back after his reporting on the situation to the battalion headquarters. He saw the urgency of the situation. He asked the soldier who was accompanying him to do what he was to do for him, and dashed to the file of the enemy tanks.

The whole area was wrapped in smoke-screens that the enemy laid down. And it was very difficult to detect the movements of the enemy. But he managed to approach the place within some 15 metres from the tanks. He was about to haul an anti-tank hand-grenade, but he knew the distance was too long. He was only eighteen then. Braving danger, he managed to go closer to where the enemy tanks were and hid himself in a hollow place by the roadside. By that time the tank rolled near to him, and in a flash he threw with all his might an anti-tank hand-grenade straight at the tank's engine. This put the enemy in complete confusion.

The enemy soldiers began fleeing in disorder towards the mountain, but they were shot or caught by our searching-parties.

The enemy left hundreds of wrecked trucks, armoured cars and tanks on the highway running across the plain that stretched from the city. Inside the tanks were blackened corpses of Yankee soldiers. Marks of stars and U.S.A. painted in white on them were drenched with the dirty blood of the aggressors.

The U.S. 24th Division, a division that had not suffered a single defeat in its blood-stained 100-year long history of aggression and plunder, met with such a tragic end at the hands of the valiant men of the Korean People's Army.



The helmet that Dean, a captured U.S. general, had worn

The "myth" about the world "supremacy" of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army thus bubbled away during the three-year long Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people, and the warmongers of the Pentagon were thus given a good licking.

If, today, the U.S. imperialist aggressors still refuse to draw a lesson from their defeat in the Korean war and dare to kindle an aggressive war again, they will be hit and punished thousand times harder than in the last war.



American prisoners of war

A Visit to Shinchun Museum

HUH CHANG SUN

Shinchun County in South Hwanghai Province is one of the places occupied temporarily by the U.S. imperialist aggressive army during the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953). And in Shinchun there stands a museum which gives a testimony to the bestial atrocities committed by the enemy in the county while they were there.

Every item on display is a vivid reflection of the unpardonable atrocities the U.S. murderers committed here in 1950. And the visitors cannot suppress wrath and hatred at the cold-bloodedness of the human beasts. The U.S. imperialists' bestial atrocities, as displayed in the Shinchun Museum, put in the shade the inhuman savagery perpetrated by the nazis in Oswiecim, Majdanek and other concentration camps all over Europe.

During their short occupation of the Shinchun district the U.S. imperialists committed mass murders, a parallel of which the an-

nals of humanity do not know. The enemy murdered more than 35,300 innocent people and patriots, or one-fourth of the total population of the Shinchun County in less than 40 days—the whole period of their occupation. In Oonbong village, Onchun sub-county, Shinchun County, they slaughtered over 600 people or 68 per cent of the local inhabitants. And in Mangoong village, Goongheung sub-county, 87 per cent of its population fell victims to the hands of the enemy.

All these U.S. murders in Shinchun were done under the personal direction of a U.S. army officer, Lt. Harrison.

The U.S. 8th Army Commander issued a special order to his men which read in part:

"Kill at random. Be it an infant or the aged, you should not let your hands tremble. Kill as many Koreans as possible to fulfil your duty as U.S. citizens."

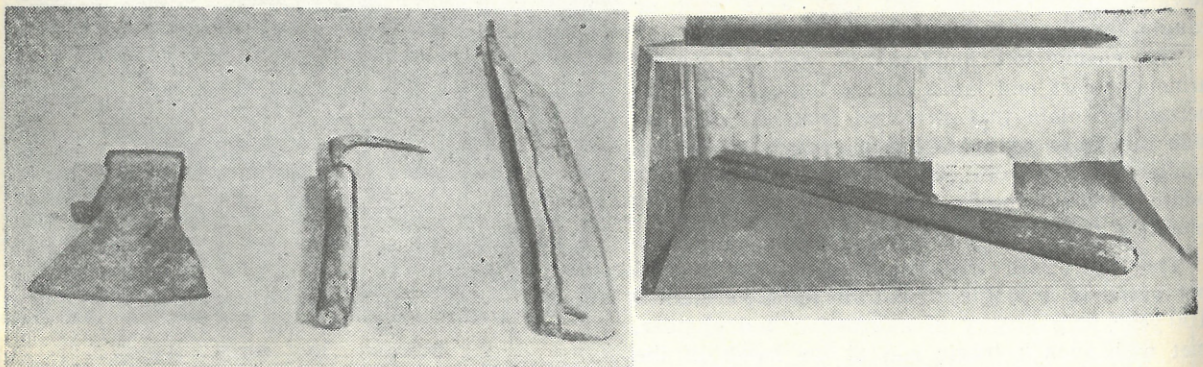
Such was the order that the U.S. butchers had. They buried

innumerable innocent people alive in the Eunryool and Rakyun mines, and in other districts. They beheaded or dismembered the innocent people with straw-cutters, sickles and axes. In the Eunryool Mine, more than 800 people were buried alive, among them over 200 children. Visitors to the museum pause long before the small glass balls and other toys stored in a show case. These were found in the breasts of the children buried at the Eunryool Mine.

People can picture innocent children playing with these toys and their parents looking at them affectionately. However, the American beasts had to see the blood of these innocent children!

In Bamnamoo (chestnut-tree) valley in Wunamri, Shinchun County, the enemy rounded up over 400 mothers and 100 children and locked them up in two warehouses. Then the enemy poured gasoline over them and set fire. Women's breasts were carved out, and the whole thing was highly amusing to the Yankees! In Eunryool, the U.S. butchers arrested Choi Suk Soo, a pregnant woman. The enemy cut off her limbs and ripped her abdomen to butcher even the

These are what the U.S. human butchers used to slaughter the Koreans



life unborn. The enemy did this because she was the wife of a member of the Workers' Party and a Korean.

In Bonghwang-ri village, the American beasts used baseball bats to beat the innocent people to death, young and old.

These are only part of the numerous cases of the atrocities committed by the U.S. army.

To cite one more.

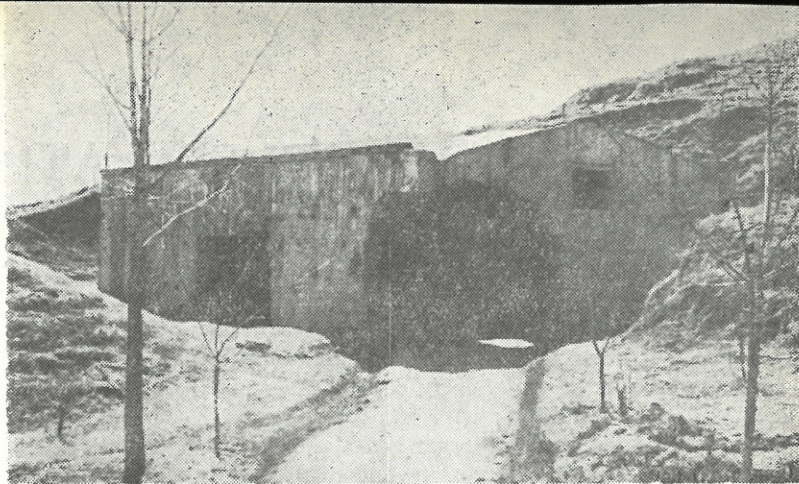
There is the case of Yoo Hai Yoon who was principal of the Zongsan primary school at the time. The U.S. beasts got him and tied him to a poplar tree in front of the school. Every sort of undescrivable torture was inflicted on him. But the enemy was still unsatisfied. In the end the enemy sawed off his head. The American soldiers wanted to make a show of the whole thing. They ripped open his breast. Then they buried alive his wife and two-year-old baby.

The disheveled hair, scorched clothes and rubber footwear, children's tops and other toys, and leather belts—everything on display will make the visitors clench their fists, unable to repress the burning hatred at the enemy of humanity.

With no amount of bestial atrocities could the enemy bend the fighting will of the Korean people who rose up in the righteous struggle.

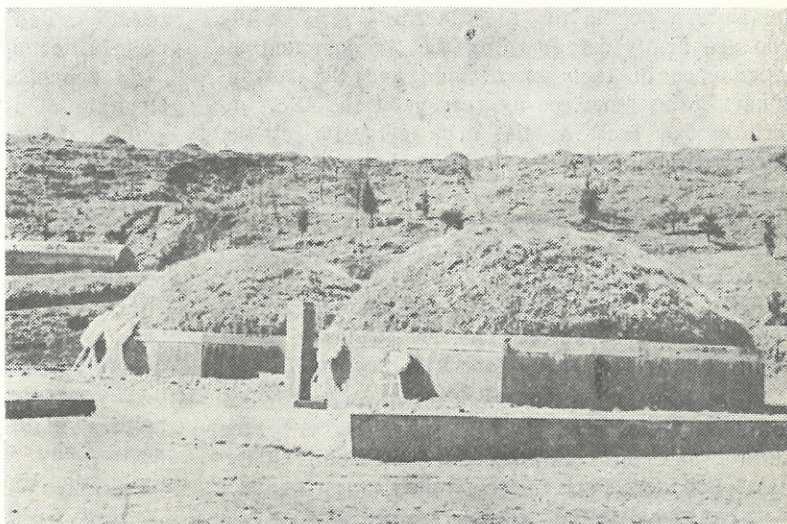
On display are also two flags of our country which a peasant Jung Chi Rok and a boy Li Hun Soo had kept in their breasts until the last moment. Li Hun Soo was a model Young Pioneers member but was taken by the enemy while fighting the enemy. He was clubbed to death at the Kootan playing-ground in Songhwa County.

These flags were made by some 800 patriots who were murdered by the enemy. They tore off their jackets or skirts to



The powder-magazine where the U.S. human butchers killed innocent children of Korea

The graves of 400 Korean mothers and their children killed by the U.S. butchers



make the flags as a symbol of their undying fighting spirit.

The U.S. human butchers drove a nail into the forehead of Yang Yong Nyu because her brother was the secretary of the Ri People's Committee. She was then 18 years old, and a Democratic Youth League member. As the enemy drove in the nail she shouted: "You bastards! Go ahead and drive nails into my head. Do you think the nails would change my mind? No! Never! The more nails you drive into my head, the more blood will pour out from my head. When my red blood drops on the

ground, it will change into the seeds that will give you death."

The people in the district of Shinchun, like in all other areas which were once occupied by the U.S. imperialists, bravely fought the U.S. beasts, following the example of the partizans who had heroically fought against the Japanese imperialists in the 30's.

In this way, the Korean people finally defeated U.S. imperialism.

Every item on display at the museum testifies that U.S. imperialism is the most bestial and heinous human butcher.

CUBAN AND OTHER LATIN AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL CERTAINLY BE VICTORIOUS

Significantly the Korean people observed April 17 the "Day of Solidarity with the People of Cuba and Other Latin American Countries."

Various papers of the country carried editorials and articles in connection with the occasion.

Rodong Shinmoon, the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, carried an editorial entitled "Peoples of Cuba and Other Latin American Countries Will Surely Win Victory."

In the first part of the editorial were expressed warm congratulations and militant greetings of the Korean people to the heroic Cuban people who are firmly safeguarding the freedom and independence of their motherland and the revolutionary gains from the aggression of the U.S. imperialists as well as the firm solidarity of the Korean people with the fighting Latin American peoples.

Referring to the significance of the victory of the Cuban people at Playa Giron two years ago, the editorial stressed:

Today revolutionary Cuba is turning into a happy land for the people and she is a great inspiration to the Latin American peoples.

Under the impact of the Cuban revolution revolutionary hurricanes are rising fiercely in the Latin American countries. In Venezuela, Guatemala, Ecuador, Peru, and in other countries, people have organized themselves into guerrilla forces and are launching anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggles. And the struggle is rapidly sweeping the continent. Thus revolution is being matured in Latin America, once regarded as the undisturbed U.S. domain; and the American colonial rule there has been shaken to its foundation.

Yet, the panic-stricken U.S. imperialists, far from drawing due lessons from the ignominious defeat they suffered at Playa Giron, are even more frantic with their aggressive designs on Cuba and are running riot to suppress the anti-U.S., national liberation struggle of the Latin American peoples.

The "Caribbean crisis" that the U.S. imperialists staged last October laid bare in all nakedness true colours of U.S. imperialism as the sworn enemy of the Cuban and other Latin American peoples, as the chieftain of aggression and war,

and the international gendarme.

Pointing to the fact that in recent months the provocations of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba are getting more vicious, the editorial emphasized:

All the machinations of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba are not only a challenge to the Cuban people but also a flagrant provocation against the entire Latin American peoples.

Under the label of "opposing communism in Cuba," the U.S. imperialists are scheming to strangle Cuba which serves as a model to the Latin American peoples in their struggle for liberation, and are trying desperately to prop up their tottering rule over the continent.

In conclusion the editorial commented on the struggle of the Latin American peoples:

The determination of the Cuban and other Latin American peoples to crush the aggression and provocation of Yankee imperialism is firm and their fighting spirit is mounting higher.

No force on earth can subjugate these heroic peoples.

For the justness of their struggle the Cuban people have hundreds of millions of progressive people as their reliable friends.

The people the world over regard it as their noble duty to actively support the fighting Cuban people and to express fraternal solidarity with the Latin American peoples.

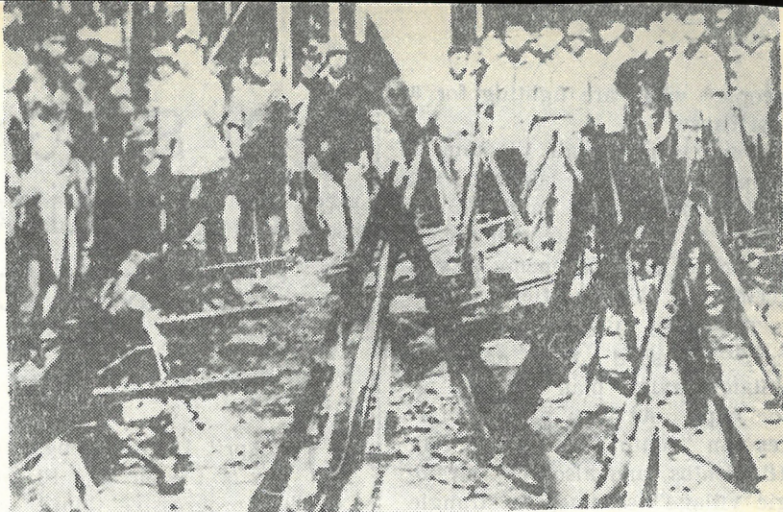
As in the past, the Korean people will always stand firmly on the side of the heroic Cuban people and will support the struggle of the entire Latin American peoples.

Another article in the **Rodong Shinmoon** under a headline "Anti-U.S. Struggle Raging Ever More Furiously in Cuba and Latin America" made a detailed report on the achievements of the Cuban people and wrote about the struggle of the peoples of Venezuela and Colombia.

Meanwhile the Korea-Cuba Friendship Textile Machine Factory in Pyongyang had a mass rally on April 18 in commemoration of the second anniversary of the Playa Giron victory.

The attendants expressed their support to, and solidarity with, the heroic Cuban people who are fighting to safeguard firmly the independence of their country and their revolutionary gains from the aggressive hands of U.S. imperialism.

U.S. Barbarity in S. Viet Nam Condemned



Arms the people's armed forces of South Viet Nam have captured from the U.S. imperialists and the troops of the Ngo Dinh Diem clique

THE people of the whole world are vehemently condemning and denouncing the bestial atrocities of the U.S. imperialists in south Viet Nam.

The U.S. imperialists have been waging the "undeclared war" in south Viet Nam in their hope to turn south Viet Nam into a colony and an aggressive military base of U.S. imperialism. However, having suffered one defeat after another in face of the patriotic struggle of the south Vietnamese people, the

U.S. imperialists have intensified their bestial outrages against the south Vietnamese people and guerrilla forces. And they do not hesitate to use even noxious chemicals in their operations.

In recent weeks alone, the U.S. imperialists and Diem clique sprayed noxious chemicals over villages and paddy-fields in Ben Tre and My Tho provinces to devastate crops and poison some 1,000 inhabitants. It has been reported from January to March some 20,000 were poison-

ed from the noxious chemicals that the U.S. aggressors sprayed.

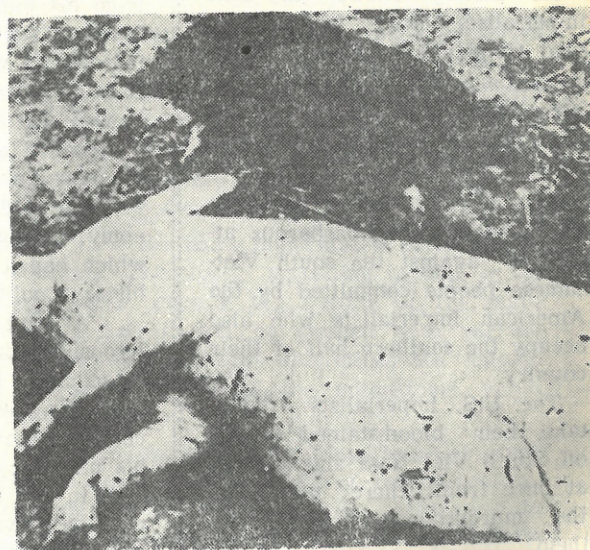
All this only lays bare the barbarous nature of the U.S. imperialists as the blood-thirsty devils.

The criminal atrocities of the U.S. imperialists in south Viet Nam are more cruel than those committed by the Hitlerites under their genocide policy.

However, no scheme of the U.S. imperialists can thwart the struggle of the south Vietnamese



Domestic animals and plants affected by the poisonous chemicals sprayed by the U.S. imperialists and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique



people who are fighting for a just cause.

Now, the south Vietnamese people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists and Diem clique is being stepped up all the more, and the enemy is suffering one setback after another.

The south Vietnamese people have smashed the notorious "Staley-Taylor plan", drawn up to "wipe out" the patriotic forces in south Viet Nam within 18 months, and also the "strategic village" schemes to strangle the armed forces of the people.

The south Vietnamese people killed, wounded and captured 40,000 American invaders and puppet troops, and damaged and shot down hundreds of hostile planes.

The more vicious the enemy's scheme becomes, the more fiercely the flames of the struggle of the south Vietnamese people are flaring up. And they are scoring greater successes.

No vicious scheme of U.S. imperialism can bring the south Vietnamese people to their knees. Only the enemy will be isolated, and bring their own ruin.

As history shows, the U.S. imperialists will follow the road trodden by the fascist Hitlerites and the Japanese militarists who were desperate to realise their wild dreams but met their doom in the end.

The Korean people denounce and condemn the barbarous atrocities against the south Vietnamese people committed by the American imperialists who also occupy the southern half of their country.

The U.S. imperialists should take their blood-stained hands off South Viet Nam and get out at once from there taking all the murderous weapons with them.

Ri Soo Gwang, a Prominent Thinker and Patriot

HUH MOON ZA

ON April 10, in Pyongyang was observed the 400th anniversary of the birth of Ri Soo Gwang (1563-1628), a prominent scholar, progressive thinker and an ardent patriot, who made a great contribution to the development of Korea's science and culture.

Ri Soo Gwang was a pioneer of the Practical School that championed the progressive social forces at a time when contradictions within the feudal society became very acute. He was an encyclopaedic scholar.

A man of noble birth, already he was in government service at his early age. But unlike the ordinary feudal officials who sucked the people's blood, he combated the realities of feudal society, devoting his talent and passion to the cause of improving the life of the nation and the common people.

His time was marked by the fact that life of the people was in dire distress from the cruel feudal exploitation and the repeated invasions of the country from without. And the political and economic situation in the country was chaotic and stagnant as a result of the scrambles for power among the incompetent and ignorant rulers.

In the spring of 1592, when Ri Soo Gwang was 30 years old, Hideyoshi of Japan dispatched a great army to invade Korea. Then the young scholar was in his home village after resigning from his public post. But at the news of the fate of the country being at stake, he resolutely took up arms and inspired the fighting people with his mighty patriotic pen. He dedicated himself to victory in the war which lasted seven years.

When the war was over he devoted himself chiefly to writing on science and philosophy as well as to the education of the younger generation.

He made an extensive study of astronomy, geography, agronomy, biology, medicine and other branches of natural science which had a long-established tradition in our country besides history, politics, political economy, and art.

A fruit of his academic efforts was his immortal "Jibong Ryoosul" (published in 1614) which embraced all the branches of sciences. In this work he analyzed and evaluated under 3,425 headings 348 books, views of 2,265 scholars. Every subject was embraced in his book, from astronomy to sociology, mirroring his patriotic thought and aspirations after social progress.

In the section of astronomy, for example, he made an exposition of various views on all the astronomical and meteorological phenomena before advancing his own. In geography he saw

natural geography and economic geography. Moreover, elucidating his views on the fertile soil, beautiful nature and geographical conditions of our country surrounded by the sea on three sides, he advocated sea trade with foreign countries and full exploitation of the rich natural resources of the country for the improvement of life of the people.

In the section of social life, he dealt with politics, economy, education, law, military science, methodology of sciences, literature, philology, etc.

Besides, Ri Soo Gwang wrote thousands of poems. In his old age, he wrote books on philosophy and ethics.

He rejected Confucianism which was regarded at that time as to be orthodox, as being divorced from life, from practice, and based on idealism. It was his contention that in scientific study, one must base himself on the methodology of "reaching truth through practice." He was for promoting production and advancing social well-being.

In adopting scientific knowledge from foreign sources, he approached from the firm standpoint of conforming with home conditions, rejecting flunkyism then prevalent in our country.

The progressive thinking of Ri Soo Gwang was clearly manifested in his philosophy and socio-political views.

He held that physical world constituted objective reality existing outside man's consciousness, and moving and changing according to its own laws. In the question of the substance of all things he regarded material "Ki" as the origin of all things. He accordingly concluded that all phenomena of the surrounding world were various forms of movement of "Ki." He sharply criticized the religious illusion and idealistic conception that universe was created by a supernatural being. He held that both heaven and earth were part of nature and denied the former possessing any supernatural will. He asserted that birth and death of all creatures were the workings of natural law and they were not makings of Heaven.

In building up his materialistic world outlook, he was guided by the dialectic way of thinking.

To him the constant movement and change of all things were lawful phenomena of nature. Moreover, such constant motion, transformation, and development not only occur in nature but also in human mind.

He explained scientifically the phase difference

of the moon in relation to the sun, and the relations between snowfall and rainfall, influence of snowfall on farming and human health, etc., on the basis of the theory of interrelation. He explained that the cause of the movement and change of all things was the interaction of the two opposing elements: "Eum," negative, and "Yang," positive.

In the theory of knowledge he rejected apriorism, and he held that it is the reflection of objective things by the active functioning of the thinking organ. At the same time as regards the interrelation of cognition and practice he maintained that in one's inquiries into truth, experience and practice were basic and essential. From this, he firmly opposed divorcement of theory from practice. In social views he put forward many progressive ideas, though less concrete compared to his followers. Nevertheless, it was his contention that unless people were provided with a sufficient material life, neither stable mind nor order in society could be expected. His views on political and economic reform were characterized by love of the people.

"Although less educated," he said, "the popular masses are too wise to be deceived. Although lower in social status, they are too strong to be defeated. Therefore unless the king is supported by the people, he cannot remain in his post."

This bespeaks the nature of his progressive ideas.

He wrote many proses and poems, and he had deep interest in national and foreign literature and wrote a great many literary criticism.

In the problem of the relation between literature and reality, his stand was in the main materialistic. He said, "As literature travels with the time, the styles and forms of literary works may change in two to three centuries. Consequently, the reader can breathe with the time reading literary works."

In his view the more important in writing was the content. Therefore, according to him, in all literary works, once a big outline of the main thought is set, it can be clothed with various forms. The main thought determines the length, too. He also maintained the educational value of literary works.

He asserted that critical writings were of great service to correcting the evils of feudal society.

His philosophical and literary achievements form a notable landmark in the cultural history of Korea.

The Day We Look Forward To

Merited Athlete, Kim Eung Su

Formation of a united Korean team for the 18th Olympic Games to be held in Tokyo next year is a matter of big concern not only to the sportsmen but also to the whole people of North and South Korea.

The Korean people is a homogeneous nation who has inhabited one and the same territory for several thousand years. But the artificial barrier of the military demarcation line has divided the country for eighteen years into two parts, north and south. Families living apart in north and south have been unable even to correspond with each other.

Under these circumstances, realization of contacts and movements of the population between the two parts of the country, apart from political issues, assumes great importance for promoting the country's reunification, and carries no small meaning in the life of every Korean. Regardless of what political views and conviction one may have, it would be a matter for joy to the entire Korean people to send a single Korean team to the Olympic Games and let the whole world witness the spirit of the Koreans.

Not only the Korean people but also the sports fans of other countries and unbiased public opinion of the world look forward to the formation of a single Korean Olympic team.

In 1962, the International Olympic Committee at its 59th Session adopted a decision calling for formation of a single Korean Olympic team for the 18th Olympic Games. The I.O.C. also decided that, if the South Korean side refused formation of a united Korean team, only the sportsmen of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would be allowed to participate in the 18th Olympic Games.

In January this year representatives of the North and South Korean Olympic Committees met in Lausanne, Switzerland, to discuss about the formation of a single Korean Olympic team.

It must be stated that the meeting was an event of great joy and significance to the people of North and South Korea, for representatives from the two parts of the divided country sat face to

face with each other for the first time in these eighteen years. True, the place of the meeting was not in Korea, but in a foreign land. Yet, the closeness of heart that only fellow countrymen could feel prevailed there.

Representatives of North and South Korea expressed what they had long had in their minds. They inquired after their old friends from whom they had not heard since they parted. They asked about the conditions of sports and how the people fared in the other part of the country. They discussed with real earnestness the matters regarding the formation of a united Korean Olympic team.

A number of problems had to be solved before the Korean nation, split into two, form a single team to appear on the international sports scene. Agreements had to be reached on the question of national anthem and flag for the united Korean team, on how to pick athletes, and on how to elect the leader of the united team.

On a number of points the representatives of North and South Korea did agree in Lausanne. First of all, they agreed to form a united Korean Olympic team, and to substitute the Korean folk song "Arirang" for the national anthem. And it was also agreed that the side that would have more number of athletes in the united team would appoint the leader of the united team.

The issue of the flag for the united team—though full agreement on it was not reached in Lausanne—can well be solved, provided that both sides, North and South Korea, make equally sincere approach to it.

All problems involved in forming a united national team of a country whose territory is divided, should be solved fairly on the principle of equality, in view of the fact that the Olympic Games are independent of politics. This include the flag issue. Our delegation stood for this principle, and the International Olympic Committee concurred with us. Our delegation and the International Olympic Committee reached agreement on the proposed designs of the flag for the united Korean Olympic team.

It was subsequently decided to entrust the I.O.C. Executive Board with the issue of the flag for solution.

Short while ago, Chancellor of the I.O.C. Otto Mayer, sent us a telegram notifying that South Korea had agreed on the problem of the flag for the united Korean Olympic team.

With regard to the question of actual formation of a single Korean Olympic team, it can be solved easily once representatives of North and South

Korea enter into direct contacts in a businesslike manner. To this end our side has been making sincere efforts.

People of North and South Korea, members of a homogeneous nation, will, as the Lausanne meeting showed, feel closer as they see each other, and reach unanimity of views on all problems affecting the interests of the nation when they approach them open-heartedly.

The U.S. imperialists, who have occupied South Korea and split us Koreans, outrageously interfere in and obstruct the affairs of the Korean people. Now they are undisguisedly meddling even in sports which have nothing to do with politics. They openly brought pressure to bear upon the International Olympic Committee and the South Korean "government."

Rumor has it that the man who led the South Korean Olympic Committee delegation to Lausanne was put in custody as soon as he returned home.

The U.S. imperialists fear above all that, if the people of North and South Korea will sit

around one table, there will be a better understanding and unity among the Korean people. Unity of the people of North and South Korea, the U.S. imperialists know, will bring an end to their colonial rule in South Korea. That is why they are so desperately working to perpetuate the territorial division of Korea, employing every conceivable means. To be sure, the U.S. imperialists will become more frantic to prevent the formation of a united Korean Olympic team. But they will never be able to block the unanimous aspiration of the people of North and South Korea, whatever vicious intrigues and machinations they may resort to.

The force that brings the people of North and South Korea closer together and unites them is a hundred times stronger than the force working for their disunity.

The entire people of North and South Korea are eagerly waiting for the day when the sportsmen of the two parts of the country enter hand in hand the arena of the Olympic Games and win honours for the nation. And surely the day will come.

AT KARUIZAWA

HAN PIL HWA

LAST February I took part in the 1963 World Men's and Women's Speed-skating Championships held at Karuizawa, Japan, as a women skater of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As our plane left the Chinese mainland and flew over the sea, I pondered. The distance between Pusan, the southernmost port of our country, and Japan is a stone's throw, so to speak. A steamer can cover the distance in a few hours.

But, now, to proceed to Karuizawa, we had to travel across the vast land of China from one

end to the other to take a plane for Japan. Why? Because the U.S. imperialists who occupy the southern part of our country obstruct the Korean people from traveling between the North and the South. We could not suppress our wrath at the U.S. imperialists who have perpetrated all these injustices on our people.

As our plane flew over Japan, I felt my heart pound faster. First of all, I felt great pride thinking that I, a daughter of the efflorescing socialist fatherland, will compete in an international match. Then I was bur-



dened with a sense of heavy responsibility for the coming competition. My curiosity over the Japanese land also excited me.

At last our plane was over the Haneda airport and began circling to land. One of us cried out: "Look, there are flags of our country." I looked down through the window. Sure



Korean skaters being welcomed by the Korean nationals in Japan and the Japanese people upon their arrival at the Haneda airport, Tokyo

enough, our national flags were waving in the center of the Haneda airfield.

As our plane hit the ground, I noticed the airport was crowded with people who came to meet us. When we alighted, our compatriots in Japan carrying our national flags in their hands, shouted: "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

Little children in colourful Korean costumes ran up to us to present us with bouquets. They put their faces in our breasts with tears glittering in their eyes.

Those Korean children were born in Japan, far away from their own country. As a matter of fact, they have not seen their country yet. But the thought that they were seeing their fellow countrymen from their own coun-

try made tears stand in their eyes, as they longed for their homeland so much.

As I embraced them, I too felt

a lump in my throat.

Our compatriots in Japan, members of the Japan-Korea Association and a large number of the Japanese welcomed us most warmly.

During our stay in Japan, every day was marked by affection and friendship. Among the many happy memories, particularly I cherish that of a group of young people from Kunma Prefecture who came to our hotel to give us words of encouragement.

The contest day. I was paired with Inga Voronina of the Soviet Union in the 500-metre race. This was my first appearance in the international games. She is one of the world-famous woman skaters and a world record holder.

All my friends encouraged me. And I was excited and nervous. I went over in my heart the telegrams that we had received from our homeland. I made up my mind. I must do well!

The 500-metre match between Voronina and I was on. My start

A welcome party given by the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan



was good. I thought I heard a tumultuous shout go up. The spectators were rooting for me. Shout of "Han Pil Hwa! Han Pil Hwa!" greeted my ears. There were young voices, too. "Come on, sister! Come on!" Korean children in Japan gave me fresh strength. Voronina and I ran neck and neck. I cut the tape by a narrow margin. My timing was 46.8 seconds.

The rink resounded with deafening cheers and applause. I felt once again the great pride of being a woman athlete of the D.P.R.K.

Our skaters Ko Gyung Heui and Kim Jin Kook who competed with American skaters displayed excellent skill, both in the men's and women's 500 metre events. Ko Gyung Heui was ahead of American girl skater all the way to the finish. The American girl was some 12 metres behind Ko Gyung Heui. Kim Jin Kook too led the American skater all the way, from start to finish.

We were told later that some called us "masterly and invincible."

We met there the South Korean skaters, our compatriots whom we had wanted to see for so long! It was to be regretted, of course, that we could not compete in the matches as a single Korean team. But, we were very glad to see them.

Our performances were good and we gained much confidence in ourselves for the coming World Olympic Games to be held next year.

It is our ardent hope that a single Korean team of North and South Korean sportsmen will appear in the Olympic Games and demonstrate the spirit of the Korean people to the whole world.

The day must and will surely come!

Travel Notes

Ceylon As I Saw

OH SANG GEUN

SOME time ago, as a member of the delegation of the Korean Journalists Union, I visited Colombo to attend the 5th anniversary of the founding of the Ceylonese Journalists Association and spent a week there. Short as my stay was, I carried away from Ceylon many unforgettable impressions. (The natives call Ceylon "Srilanka," which means, I was told, "beautiful, splendid." For quite some time now, foreigners have somehow been accustomed to call her an "Island of pearls." And so she really was.)

The first impression I received when I set foot on this country was of her beautiful nature. So charming that it reminded me of so many jewels in the crystal-clear water. Exotic tropical plants, the azure sky, the boundless sea, and the white sandy beaches fringed by coconut palms—all these will remain long in my memory.

When I call the name of "Ceylon," I feel my heart is warm. Do you think I do feel so only because I was so enchanted by her beautiful nature?

I recall what a Ceylonese journalist whom we met told us. He said:

"With regard to beautiful nature, the Land of Morning Calm and the Island of Pearls can be termed twins, if I may say so. But more important is the fact that both Ceylon and Korea have a great idea and a great aspiration."

We completely agreed with his words.

Well, it would be worth mentioning what the thoughts and hopes of the Ceylonese people are. But space is too limited to record all that I learned in Ceylon. But I must write about the strong sentiments of her people, their unconciliated spirit of fighting against imperialism and colonialism. And this stirred us greatly.

For a long period this island floating all alone off the southern tip of India had been subjected to humiliation and oppression. But today the thick fog over the island is lifting and Ceylon is making a vigorous advance.

In Colombo I saw a fine arts exhibition where many pieces of works of national colouring were on show. Among them especially a large painting drew our attention, and we stood long before it. It depicted a furious demonstration of the Ceylonese people

from all walks of life—workers, peasants, monks, merchants, students—who suffered exploitation and poverty.

Their eyes were blazing with fighting spirit and intelligence. The "Indignant Procession" pressed against the enemy, hauled down on the ground the flag of imperialism, the symbol of oppression, and at long last hoisted the banner of independence high in the sky.

Though the picture was executed in simple composition and with simple technique, its content reflected the predominant trend of the spirit of our times. For sure, it represented the strong will of the Ceylonese people who were fighting against imperialism and colonialism.

Such anti-imperialist fighting spirit, such high national dignity, such strong sentiments of independence of the Ceylonese people left a deep impression upon us. And the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist fighting spirit constitutes the basis of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Ceylon.

While standing before the picture "Indignant Procession" at the art exhibition, I recalled the faded British and Dutch flags hung on the wall in the State Museum in Colombo that we had visited the day before. It seemed as if they were telling their miserable fate.

In Ceylon imperialist flags are only museum pieces.

The struggle of the Ceylonese people against imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of the imperialists, is gaining momentum. It was during our sojourn in Ceylon that a talk was underway in Colombo in connection with the nationalization of the property of the

U.S. oil companies. Due to the U.S. pressure, a tense situation prevailed over the entire island.

The fair measures the Ceylonese government took for the interests of the nation were not to the liking of the U.S. imperialists. And the U.S. wolves at last disclosed their true colours. In the end Washington went so far as to make a sudden statement that the U.S. would cut its "aid" at the beginning of February.

February 2nd was the last day of our stay in Ceylon. We were invited to a farewell tea-party given by the Ceylonese Journalists Association. Many personnel from Ceylonese political parties and social organizations and press workers and foreign journalists were invited there, too.

As times were such, it was only natural that conversations should turn on political affairs of mutual concern. Our conversations with them strengthened our conviction that the Ceylonese would never be frightened by the U.S. intimidation and blackmail. No Ceylonese wanted to barter away their freedom for a piece of American bread. Today before the Ceylonese people there are two roads—national dignity or humiliation. But there is no doubt that the Ceylonese people will take the former as a wise Ceylonese put it: "Our path may be narrow and thorny, but never will we take the wide road of humiliation."

On the following day we left Colombo for home. The situation became then so tense that we felt as if we were leaving a volcano behind on the eve of its eruption.

When we stopped in China on our way, we learned that an unprecedentedly large anti-imperi-

alist mass demonstration broke out in Colombo and that a meeting was held to denunciate the U.S. aggressive policy. The volcano began to erupt. I read in a news dispatch the speech made by the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Ceylon at the denunciation meeting.

"Ceylon can get along even without U.S. aid." He said in his speech. "By doing so, Ceylon will decisively explode the U.S. myth that neither Ceylon nor other underdeveloped countries can exist without U.S. aid."

As I read his speech in which his genuine feeling was expressed, I recalled what he had said to us with a smile on the day of our departure from Colombo. He said: "See you again, Korean friends! The Ceylonese working people will not give way to imperialism; they will uphold their dignity and integrity. Though a long distance separates Ceylon from Korea, our hearts are close to yours."

I got the feeling that I was hearing his indignant voice ringing from the rostrum at the mass meeting.

I closed my eyes and pictured a torchlight demonstration: An "effigy" of the U.S. oil company, the incarnation of exploitation, is burning and the flames are flaring up brightly as if to usher in a dawn of new morning. Obviously this is a great moment in the history of the world people fighting against U.S. imperialism.

The aggressive chains of the United States, labelled as "aid", are being severed in different parts of the world. And the unfair principles of the U.S. which only serve the U.S. interests are falling apart like a house of cards.

From Foreign Publications

Socialism Is Blooming in North Korea

"Socialism Does Wonders for North Korea" was the title of an article appeared in the January (1963) issue of the American journal "*Monthly Review*." The article was written by Scott Nearing, an economist.

"North Korea's development since the war's end in 1953," the author wrote, "is a good example of the successes scored recently by collectivist regimes in Asia... The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, saddled with a heavy burden of war destruction and cut off from its historical food base in South Korea, has worked for a decade at socialist construction."

Speaking on the achievements of the socialist North Korea, the writer noted:

"In 1946 agriculture produced 72 per cent of the total of farm and factory output. In 1960 industry produced 71 per cent of the total. In the intervening 14 years, the Korean economy had shifted its major base from farming to industry. During the same period the Korean national income was multiplied by 7 in effect. The North Korean economy was 'industrialized,' 'developed,' and 'modernized', chiefly in the seven years following the terribly destructive 1950-1953 Korean war.

"The North Korean economy was industrialized: it was also socialized. In 1946, 19 per cent of the gross output came from state-owned enterprises, less than 1 per cent from co-operatives, 61 per cent from small private enterprises, and 20 per cent from the private capitalist sector. In 1960, the state enterprises accounted for 69 per cent of the total output, co-operatives for 31 per cent.

"Multiplication of the national income made it possible to raise the wages of workers and office employees by 25 per cent in 1954, 35 per cent in 1956, 10 per cent in 1958, and 40 per cent in 1959, while retail prices declined. Real wages doubled between 1949 and 1960."

The author went on to point out in detail that

the growth of the national economy and national income in North Korea made it possible to rapidly expand and increase educational, cultural, public health facilities. Particularly, on the development of education the article said:

"Numbers of pupils in school increased from 913,000 in 1944-1945 to 2,530,000 in 1960-1961. During the same period the number of kindergartens rose from 64 to 4,470; institutes of higher learning from 4 to 76."

Then the author spoke of the growth of newspapers, magazines, books and other publications in the same period in North Korea, adding that such rapid development could be found also in public health and welfare facilities. He cited the following figures:

"There were 85 hospitals in 1946; in 1960, 447. Hospital beds numbered 2,031 in 1946; 32,698 in 1960... There were 1,009 doctors and assistant doctors in 1946; 11,919 in 1960. Holiday homes and sanatoriums took care of 35,610 people in 1953; in 1960 they accommodated 358,000."

Pointing out that "these spectacular advances have been financed by a rapid increase in the state budget," the author continued:

"Less than half of the government revenues of 1946 came from the socialist sector. Taxes on the population accounted for 54.5 per cent of the total receipts. In 1960 the socialist economic sector provided 97.9 per cent of the budgetary revenue. Taxes on the population had dropped to 2 per cent.

The author concluded his article with the following words:

"Against this background of economic and social improvement in North Korea and of economic stagnation, political instability, and social chaos in South Korea, it is easy to understand the popularity of the North Korean slogan: 'Drive out the U.S. imperialists and unify the country.'"

* * *

In the above article the author cited the statistical figures in the period of 1946-1960. But now statistics on the further growth of our national economy are available. Follow the statistical returns for 1962.

Major Statistical Returns for 1962

Gross industrial output	10.2 times (as against 1944)
Grain	8.5 times (as against 1949)
	5 mil. tons (1.89 mil. tons in 1946)
National income	1.1 times (as against 1961)

State budgetary revenue	13.5 times (as against 1949)
Of which:	
Revenue from the socialist sector	117.5 % (as against 1961), 98 % of the total
Number of students	2,640,000 (as of the end of 1962)
Number of institutes of higher learning	97 (as of the end of 1962)
Number of technicians and specialists	183,000 (as of the end of 1962)
Number of hospital beds	6,600 more than in 1961
Number of vacationers at holiday homes and sanatoria	440,000

CHRONICLE OF FRIENDSHIP

☆ On March 2, the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League and the Korean Students' Committee sent telegrams of greetings to the Union of the Moroccan Labour Youth and to the National Union of the Moroccan Students in honour of the Moroccan National Day.

☆ Pak Sung Chul, Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on March 15 a telegram of greetings to O.S. Kambona on his appointment as minister of foreign affairs and minister of national defence of the Republic of Tanganyika.

☆ Reinaldo Montila, Secretary of the National Secretariat of Venezuelan Communist Youth League, visited Korea at the invitation of the Korean Democratic Youth League and stayed here from March 15 to April 1. He was received by Premier Kim Il Sung on March 26.

☆ A delegation of the National Committee of the Cuban Communist Youth Union stayed in Korea from March 18 to 27 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League.

The three-member delegation was led by Jorge Gallardo Fernandez, member of the National Committee of the Cuban Communist Youth Union and General Secretary of the Pinar Del Rio Provincial Committee of the

Union. The delegation was received by Premier Kim Il Sung.

☆ On March 18, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent a telegram to the Confederation of Labour of France, expressing its brotherly solidarity with the French working people who have risen up in a nation-wide strike against de Gaulle's dictatorship and for carrying through their economic and social demands.

☆ Premier Kim Il Sung sent

on March 26 a telegram to Sukarno, President and Prime Minister of the Republic of Indonesia, in connection with the enormous human casualty and damage caused by the volcanic eruption on Bali Island.

In the telegram Premier Kim Il Sung expressed profound sympathy of the Korean people with the victims of the unexpected calamity.

The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society and the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union also sent telegrams to the Indonesian Red Cross Society and the Indonesian Journalists Association in connection with the disaster.

STAMPS OF KOREA

ANIMAL SPECIALS

Recently a series of four stamps on animals of Korea was issued.

Stamp 1, 4 jun, apple green, terracotta, weasel. Stamp 2, 10 jun, yellow, blue, gray squirrel. Stamp 3, 10 jun, light green, coffee, goat. Stamp 4, 20 jun, light blue, brown, squirrel.

The size of these stamps is 25 X 35 mm. Perf. Offset.

②



③



④



①





SUBSCRIBE TO

KOREA TODAY

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE

KOREA TODAY reports on the life of the Korean people, on Korea's state construction, industry, agriculture, culture and science, brings you Korea's view on major international problems and acquaints you with Korea's foreign policy.

AUSTRALIA — Current Book Distributors,
40 Market Street, Sydney
— A. Keesing, G.P.O. Box
4886, Sydney

AUSTRIA — Globus-Buchvertrieb Salz-
gries 16, Wien 1

BELGIUM — "Du Monde Entier", 5, Place
St-Jean, Bruxelles 1

BURMA — HAIN YANT BOOK CLUB,
No. 759, Maha Bandoola Street, Rangoon
— International Publishing Hou-
se, No. 11, South Moat, Sule Pagoda Road,
Rangoon

— Sein Min Book Store, No. 97,
19th St., Rangoon

CEYLON — People's Publishing House,
249, 1st Div., Maradana, Colombo-10

CUBA — "CUBARTIMPEX", Apartado
6540, La Habana

FRANCE — Les Livres Etrangers, 10, Rue
Armand Moisant, Paris 15
— La Societe d'Expedition et
de Routage de Presse, 7, R. du Faubourg
Poissonniere, Paris 9

— Centre de Diffusion du Livre
et de la Presse, 142, Bo, Diderot, Paris 12

G.F.R. — Kubon & Sagner, (13b) Mün-
chen 34, Schiessfach 68

— Brücken-Verlag G.M.B.H.,
Franklinstrasse 38, Düsseldorf 1

— W.E. Saarbach G.M.B.H.,
Schliessfach 1510, Gertrudenstrasse 30,
Köln 1

GREAT BRITAIN — Collet's Holdings Ltd., 44 &
45 Museum Street, London W.C.1.

— Central Books Limited, 37
Gray's Inn Road, London W.C.1.

HOLLAND — "PEGASUS", Leidsestraat 25,
Amsterdam

HONG KONG — Apollo Book Company, 42,
Wellington Street

— Chiao Liu Publication Serv-
ice, 6A Cameron Road, 2nd Floor, Kow-
loon

INDIA — People's Publishing House
(P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi-1

INDONESIA — Firma "RADA", Djalan Pintu,
Besar Selatan 3A, Djakarta VI/3

— Indian Publications Agency,
19 Pasar Besar, Sourabaya

JAPAN — September Booksellers, No.
8, Iidacho 1-chome, Chiyodaku, Tokyo

— Uchiyama Book Store, No. 3,
Kanda Hitotsubashi 2-chome, Chiyodaku,
Tokyo

— Far Eastern Booksellers, No.
2, Kanda-Zinbocho 2-chome, Chiyodaku,
Tokyo

NEPAL — Niranjana Govinda, Vaidya
Saugal Tole, Lalitpur Kathmandu

SWITZERLAND — Pinkus & Co., Froschaugasse
7, Zurich 1

U.A.R. — Modern Age Establishment,
8, Soliman Pasha Street, Cairo

"CHULPANMUL"

Korea Publications Export & Import Corporation
Pyongyang, Korea